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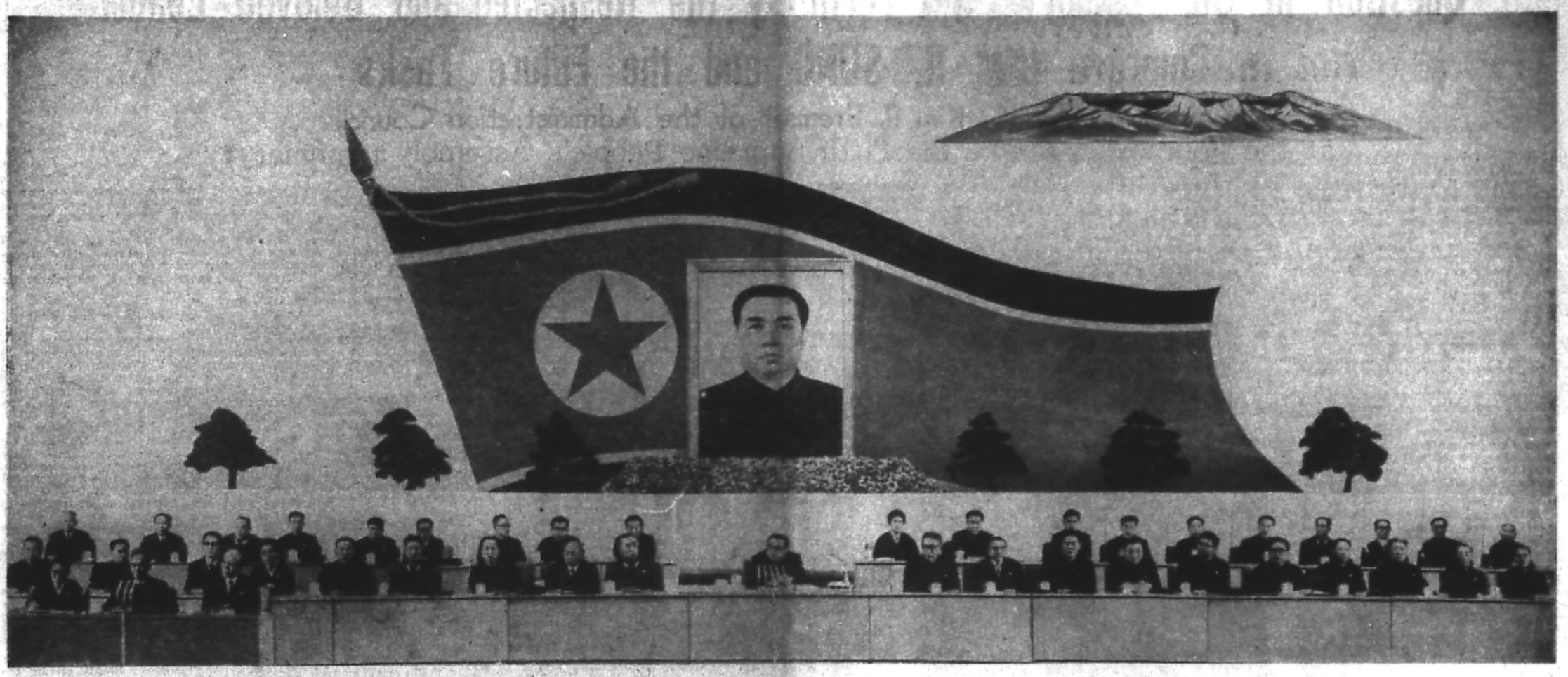

The platform of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, attended by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

# Grand Fourth Session of Fifth SPA Opens, Attended by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on November 27, attended by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session is open in a grand atmosphere in which the whole Party and the entire people, rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are waging a gigantic struggle to dye the whole society in one colour, the Juche idea, and effect a big leaping advance and a great innovation in huge socialist construction in accordance with the revolutionary policy of the "speed campaign" advanced by the Party centre and the whole country is astir with infinite joy over the bumper harvest unparalleled in history this year, in which the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question was marked.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation.

Hung on its background were a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions inherited by our Party and the power of the Republic and the flag of the Republic demonstrating the prestige and dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly attended the session.

Present there as observers were functionaries of Party and government bodies, economic establishments, cadres of the People's Army, functionaries of working people's organizations and men from scientific, educational, cultural, public health, art and press circles and labour innovators.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were invited to the session.

**At 9 a.m. the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.**

**The moment, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" arose throughout the hall and a violent wave of infinite emotion swept it.**

The attendants of the session will sum up the shining victory won in the struggle to implement the programme conceived to build a communist countryside spread by the respected and beloved leader and discuss measures to advance the socialist rural construction and the building of socialism as a whole to a higher plane with the presence of the leader again in the historic place where the birth of the first tax-free country in the world was solemnly proclaimed to the whole world in his presence. So their hearts were filled with the loyal determination to devote themselves entirely to the glorious struggle for the ultimate victory of the cause of revolution started by the great leader.

The platform was taken by Comrades Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Gun Mo, Kim Yong Ju, Kim Jung Rin, Yang Hyong Sop, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Choe Jae U, Han Ik Su, Pak Su Dong, Kang Song San, Chon Mun Sop, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Nam Il, Hong Song Nam, Hong Won Gil, O Tae Bong, Yun Gi Bok, Rim Chun Chu and O Baek Ryong and other members of the Central People's Committee and members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly took the chair.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop pointed out that the Supreme People's Assembly which would discuss important matters of how to advance our revolution and construction onto a new, higher stage, would mark an epochal turn in the consolidation of the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the promotion of the complete victory of socialism and solemnly declared the session open.

The session adopted the following agenda:

**1. On the summing up of the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the future tasks;**

**2. On the election of Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report on the first item of the agenda.

The attendants of the session expressed full support and approval for the report, their hearts burning with the revolutionary enthusiasm to totally and thoroughly carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the quintessence of the theses on the rural question, and carry into practice the conception of assistance to the countryside, the conception of the working-class party and state helping the countryside in a responsible manner and the tasks to constantly improve the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy, firmly build up the counties and further raise their role, as the pioneers making a new, proud history of industrialization and modernization of agriculture propounded by the leader.

The session continues.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the economic and financial delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia after receiving them

# The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

## Receives Foreign Guests

### NUFK and RGNUC Economic and Financial Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 20 an economic and financial delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Ieng Sary, Special Advisor to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the RGNUC.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Kim Yong Nam, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Bong were also present.

Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country, was on hand.

**The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the visit of the guests to our country was an expression of great trust in our Party, the Government of the Republic and the Korean people and demonstrated once again to the world how the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples have been strengthened, and he warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the economic and financial delegation of the NUFK and the RGNUC in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.**

**Head of the delegation conveyed the militant greetings of the fighting Cambodian people to the leader and expressed deep thanks to the Korean people for their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Cambodian people.**

The delegation presented to the leader a gift of good wishes prepared by the people in the Cambodian homeland with utmost sincerity.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, gave a luncheon in honour of the Cambodian guests.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

### Delegation of Japanese Lawyers

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 13 a delegation of Japanese lawyers on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Susumu Ozaki, Director of the Japanese Liaison Council of International Jurists.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam, and Hwang Nae Ik, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were also present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Giving his impressions of our country, the head of the delegation said that what impressed them most deeply during their stay in Korea is the full materialization of the Juche idea propounded by President Kim Il Sung in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Pointing out that the Japanese reactionaries are pursuing the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the head of the delegation stressed that they will continue to make efforts to strengthen genuine friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Exposing and denouncing the Japanese government's attempt to make neo-colonialist advance to south Korea by taking the criminal "Japan-south Korea treaty" as a stepping-stone and its scheme to suppress, in collusion with the south Korean puppet clique, Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the Korean citizens in Japan, the head of the delegation held that the Japanese government must repent of the imperialist crimes committed by Japan in the past and ensure the democratic, national rights to the Korean citizens in Japan. We, together with the broad segments of the Japanese people and democratic lawyers of different countries, will fight for defending the legitimate rights of Chongryon and the Korean citizens in Japan and against the fascist repression in south Korea, the head of the delegation said.

**Pointing to the fact that the Six-Year Plan with the three major tasks of the technical revolution as the central task is being successfully carried out in our country, the leader said that everything is going on well, not affected by the oil crisis and food crisis sweeping the world, as we have chosen the line of building an independent national economy by embodying the Juche idea.**

**Noting that the Korean and Japanese peoples are linked with each other in their destinies, the leader said that to win genuine liberation, the two peoples should struggle against US imperialism and the reactionary forces blindly following imperialism.**

**The Asian people should preserve peace in Asia by their own efforts, the leader said. He stated that if the Asian people unite, they can live in peace and friendship and if they establish economic ties well with each other, they can all achieve development.**

**The leader highly evaluated the fact that the progressive forces of Japan are taking the lead in the valiant struggle against the reactionary forces of Japan and the interference of the US imperialists and expressed thanks to the Japanese people for their active support to the movement of the south Korean people for democracy and the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Let us struggle jointly for the sovereignty and independence of Japan and for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, the leader said.**

The head of the delegation expressed the conviction that the Korean people guided by the Juche idea will score still greater successes in the revolution and construction and the cause of national reunification will certainly be realised. **He expressed his wishes that President Kim Il Sung will enjoy a long life and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea achieve prosperity and progress.**

## TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Benjamin Henry Sheares** upon his re-election as President of the Republic of Singapore.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, greeting the 4th anniversary of the day of victory when the Guinean people repulsed the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, greeting the independence day of Lebanon.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 11th anniversary of the start of the October 14 revolution of the people of Democratic Yemen.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; received a message from Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the successful conclusion of the work of the Extraordinary Congress of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and the latter's re-election as General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who sent it upon leaving our country.

# On the Summing Up of the Implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and the Future Tasks

## Report of Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly (Summary)

Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report "On the Summing Up of the Implementation of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks" at the 4th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly, which opened in Pyongyang on November 27.

Ten years ago, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution, made public his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" based on the immortal Juche idea, the reporter noted, and said: It was an event of epochal significance in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the communist movement, because it meant the advent of a revolutionary rural construction programme which for the first time offered an all-round, scientific solution to the rural question.

The whole Party and all the people have waged a vigorous struggle for the last ten years along the path indicated in the great rural theses with the honour of being the pioneers in the building of a new countryside, he said, and continued:

We may proudly say that in the ten years' time we have travelled the distance which it would ordinarily take a hundred years to cover and accomplished a great work of epochal significance.

The report consists of three parts: "Abundant Fruit", "The Brilliant Embodiment of the Great Thought on the Solution of the Rural Question" and "The Tasks to Continue to Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Rural Theses".

In the first part of the report, Premier of the Administration Council Kim Il said:

Our agricultural production showed a steady growth every year in the past period as the material and technical foundations and politico-ideological basis of our countryside were strengthened through the struggle to implement the rural theses.

In particular, this year, we have reaped the most bountiful grain harvest in the history of our nation.

This year we have achieved a brilliant victory by producing over 7 million tons of grain and thus hitting two years ahead of the set time the grain goal of the Six-Year Plan set at the Fifth Congress of our Party.

He continued:

This year, grain output in our country has increased nearly two-fold as against the 1963 figure and about 3.5 times that in 1946.

It has grown with new leaps and bounds especially since 1973 when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once again made an all-round analysis of the actual state of our agriculture and, on this basis, initiated new scientific measures and gave concrete personal guidance to carry them out.

In 1973, our total yield of grain grew to 136 per cent compared with the previous year, and this year it again increased by 31 per cent over last year.

With the improvement in the intensification standard of agricultural production resulting from the carrying out of the tasks set in the rural theses, there has been a radical increase in the per-unit-area yield this year.

Our average per-*chongbo* rice yield this year was as high as 5.9 tons on a nationwide scale, and especially an average of 6.8 tons of rice per *chongbo* was reaped on a provincial scale in South Pyongan Province.

As a result, our country has risen to the world's highest standard in the per-unit-area yield of rice.

This year, no small number of counties reaped nearly 9 tons of rice per *chongbo*, and many cooperative farms yielded over 10 tons of rice on an average per *chongbo*. And many cooperative farms produced on their separate plots from 15 to the maximum of 20 tons or even 23 tons and 800 kilogrammes per *chongbo*.

It is a well-known fact that hired bourgeois propagandists are uniting their voices to spread reactionary theories on the limitations of agricultural production, such as "the law of diminishing yield of land" along with the reactionary "population theory", in order to justify their plunder and aggression.

But, the reality of our countryside today flatly refutes all these idle talks and the old conceptions of agricultural production.

Our reality once again confirms the correctness of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that if the political consciousness of the farmers, the masters of agriculture, is elevated, investment made and efforts directed, agriculture will have so much reserve for the growth of production.

One of our greatest successes in this year's agricultural production is that we have made a leaping advance in the cultivation of maize which is a staple dry-field crop in our country.

Our total yield of maize this year showed a 1.7-fold increase over last year when we had an extremely heavy crop. In particular, there was a radical increase in per-*chongbo* yield.

This year the per-*chongbo* maize yield reached 5 tons on an average on a nationwide scale. In South Pyongan Province it reached to a high of 5.4 tons on an average on a provincial scale.

Many cooperative farms have produced over 10 tons of maize from every *chongbo* and reaped 19 tons of maize, 21 tons, 22 tons and as much as 25 tons, per *chongbo* from separate plots, the reporter noted.

He said:

This year we had bumper crops both in paddy and dry fields farming. The crops were also rich in the plain and intermediary areas and even in the mountainous areas.

Same success has been registered in vegetable cultivation, fruit growing, stockbreeding and sericulture.

This year's vegetable output is nearly 2 times what it was ten years ago, or 1.2 times greater than last year.

Many cooperative farms gained a prodigious success; they gathered in 500-700 tons of autumn crop of cabbage from every *chongbo*.

He pointed out that the area of orchards in our country has now reached more than 300,000 *chongbo* and this year our country produced 3 times as much fruit as in 1963.

Stockbreeding has advanced apace and our meat output this year is 2.5-fold greater than in 1963, he said, and added:

In particular, the chicken and duck output of this year is 4.3 times larger than 1963 and the output of hen's eggs increased 7.4 times.

The output of cocoon also increased 2.4-fold in the corresponding period.

It is not because our country was favoured with exceptionally good natural and climatic conditions that we achieved the success in this year's agricultural production, the reporter said, and continued:

The weather conditions of our country have been rather bad this year; they have been as bad as in a "lean year" as was unanimously told by our farmers and agricultural experts.

The greatest significance of our achievement lies precisely in the fact that we have reaped all-time harvest in the year of the worst weather conditions.

Analyzing the results of this year's farming, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that it is not the weather conditions that determine an issue. It is not "god" but men that settle it.

We could reap the largest harvest this year because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung illuminated in his rural theses the scientific ways and means of consolidating and developing the socialist agricultural system and increasing the

agricultural productive forces and led the whole Party and people for that purpose, thereby providing our countryside with a solid politico-ideological basis as well as material and technical foundations.

The achievement in this year's agricultural production was possible because under the leader's wise guidance the working people, who are armed with the Juche idea and work as responsibly as a master, made efficient use of the material and technical means supplied by the state and did farming well in the thick of the heated "speed campaign".

With the expansion of production, the lives of the farmers have rapidly improved. According to the data so far obtained, this year the average share of cereals to each farmer family unit throughout the country will increase 2.4-fold and the cash income, 2.7-fold, compared with 1963.

This tells that the living standard of our farmers has already risen far above that of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

We can enumerate many counties where each family unit is to receive 6 to 7 tons of grain, or over 8 tons, excepting cash income. In Sukchon county the figure will be 10 tons on an average.

The Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm in Sukchon county is expected to hit the mark of an average of 18 tons.

Our successes will completely frustrate the abuses and slanders of the imperialist reactionaries against the socialist agricultural system and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist agricultural system of our country to the whole world.

In the second part of the report Premier of the Administration Council Kim Il pointed to the brilliant embodiment of the great thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question.

Emphasizing that in his theses the leader clarified the essential contents of the rural question under socialism and clearly indicated the fundamental tasks and specific ways for their implementation, the reporter referred to the originality and great significance of the theses on the rural question.

He spoke of the fulfilment of the three revolutions in the countryside.

The reporter noted that in his rural theses the leader laid down a scientific policy of carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and clearly expounded the principles that must be adhered to in carrying out the three revolutions.

He stated that the wise policy of carrying on the three revolutions as a unified process while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution and not neglecting the technical and cultural revolutions is the original policy which enables us to prevent any deviations in carrying out the three revolutionary tasks, remould the peasants' ideology more speedily, build up firm material and technological foundations of agriculture and raise the cultural level of the rural population more rapidly.

The leader said that the technical revolution is not a mere technical affair to develop the productive forces but a socio-political affair to emancipate the farmers from difficult and labour-consuming work. This manifests a revolutionary approach fundamentally different from that hitherto maintained towards the technical revolution.

The leader defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the four basic tasks, four component parts, of the rural technical revolution, and laid down the original policy of giving precedence to irrigation among them.

Thanks to the policy outlined by the leader in the rural theses and to his meticulous guidance, we have splendidly accomplished the task of irrigation, he noted, and said:

Today our irrigation canals have an aggregate length of more than 37,600 kilometres. This is really lengthy enough to go round the globe.

We have also directed great efforts to drainage projects and thus our major rice-producing areas are completely free from damage by standing water, he said. He continued:

Our country has prepared a most developed and perfect irrigation system which provides us with rich, stable harvests every year under all weathers, be it flood or drought.

Our irrigation system is characterized by the fact that it is set up in an all-round way, covering not only the flats but also the hilly areas rising several hundred metres above the sea level, and watering both paddy and dry fields. Ours is also an irrigation system whose major networks are all connected with each other; it varies in the way of introduction; the pumping irrigation is most highly developed and water-sprinkling, underground and furrow irrigations introduced in conformity with the soil and topographical conditions.

The reporter said: Over the past period we have also made a signal advance in the mechanization of agriculture which is outlined in the rural theses.

Noting that the leader made us lay the main stress on the mass production of tractors, and personally organized and guided this work, he said that today we have come to possess a powerful tractor industry of our own and splendidly accomplished the task of the rural theses to bring the number of tractors in the countryside up to 70,000 to 80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p. units).

He said: This year the number of tractors serving agriculture shows a more than 4-fold increase over 1963. At present, 4 tractors go to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in plain areas and three in intermediary and mountainous areas.

We are also on a par with the advanced countries in the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

This year the number of lorries serving agriculture has risen 4.6 times as many as in 1963, he noted, and said:

Our countryside has already mechanized a hundred per cent of ploughing, thrashing, milling, rice-cleaning and fodder crushing and cutting, and almost all the transport operations. Machines are applied in no small measure to rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting, difficult and painstaking labours.

He pointed out that next year we will introduce rice-transplanting machines to almost all our paddies.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the task of mechanization set forth in the rural theses, he said, comprehensive mechanization of farm work has been effected in a sizable number of cooperative farms. Maize cultivation has been mechanized in an all-round way in many workteams in different parts of the country, with the result that a single farmer is now able to cultivate more than 10 *chongbo* of maize field, the maximum being 15, he noted.

It will not be long before we realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture proposed in the rural theses; it is already being turned into reality, he stressed.

The task of electrification set forth in the rural theses has also been successfully fulfilled, he said, and went on:

As a result of the thorough implementation of the Party's electrification policy, the task of the theses for supplying all the farm villages and every farm house with electricity in a few years was already carried to completion by the end of 1969.

Noting that annual consumption of electricity in our rural areas today amounts to 1,600 million kwh, he said:

Our country is already far ahead of the advanced countries of the world in the field of rural electrification.

He continued:

A significant progress has also been made in the chemicalization of agriculture.

The theses' task of raising the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of land under cultivation to 500 kilogrammes has already been fulfilled, and we are now in a position to reach the goal of boosting it to more than one ton next year.

More scrupulous soil investigation was conducted on a nationwide scale in our country and a scientifically-substantiated system of fertilization suitable for the specific features of soil and crop has been firmly established for each plot of land from the plain areas even to a small track of land in the mountainous regions, he noted.

He said: Along with chemical fertilizers, different insecticides and highly effective herbicides were supplied in large quantities. As a result, crops could be better protected against blight and harmful insects, and weeding, one of the most difficult and laborious work, done by chemical method.

The reporter reviewed the tremendous success made over the past period in extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques and developing intensive methods of farming.

After reviewing the successes made in the rural technical revolution, the reporter emphasized:

Life clearly testifies to the fact that the policy of the rural technical revolution with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its basic content outlined by the leader in the rural theses is a great policy which renders it possible to free the farmers, masters of the countryside, from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative life in the capacity of masters of the state and society at an earlier date, and that it is the only correct policy which makes it possible to steadily boost agricultural production and more rapidly capture the material fortress of socialism and communism.

Agriculture has been brought up to the phase of perfect industrialization and modernization. And firm material and technological foundations have been laid for steadily increasing agricultural production according to the socialist laws without being affected by any climatic change while making our farmers work with ease. That is precisely a brilliant fruit and proud result of the rural technical revolution.

Big successes have also been achieved in the cultural revolution in the countryside in the last ten years.

The policy of the cultural revolution laid down by the leader is the most perfect one because it makes it possible to eliminate the cultural backwardness of the countryside from all spheres, including productive activities, living conditions and the way of life, while putting main stress on enhancing the cultural and technical standards of the farmers, masters of the countryside.

First of all, the work of elevating the farmers' level of general knowledge, culture and technology, fundamental to the cultural revolution in the countryside, has been successfully carried out.

The rural theses pointed out that a system of compulsory 9 or 10 year technical education was to be introduced in the near future. Already in 1967 we introduced universal compulsory nine-year technical education; we have now enforced compulsory one-year pre-school education and universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education.

Further, adult education has made brisk headway in the countryside so that the farmers, aged from 40 years upwards, who had formerly no chance to receive schooling, have come to acquire general and technical knowledge above the level of a middle school graduate at working people's middle schools. Those who have not yet finished with this school course continue studying.

The number of graduates from the working people's middle schools over the last ten years has reached 680,000 throughout the country, of which as many as 399,000 are in the rural areas.

All the former unschooled adults, except those who are now too old to study, will finish the working people's middle school course by next year.

Ours is a countryside where all men and women, young and old, all families and all villagers are at their books.

The task of sending a large number of competent technical cadres to the countryside has also been successfully carried out.

Thanks to the policy set forth by the leader, comprehensive cadre training bases including agricultural colleges have been firmly established in all provinces. Thus, large numbers of young intellectuals capable of excellently serving the building of a socialist countryside have been trained and sent out to the rural areas.

An average of 24 technicians and specialists are now working at each cooperative farm in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has worked out another great plan for the intellectualization of the whole society, the plan which will be realized when the whole society is revolutionized and working-classized. The reality of our countryside reveals that the conditions for carrying through this plan in future are being created.

Great achievements have also been made in improving the conditions for the farmers to lead a cultured life and the public health service for them.

In particular, he said, with the completion of the refashioning of the rural clinics into hospitals, a task set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party, all our working people in the countryside have come to enjoy the greater benefits of free medical care.

With the successful carrying out of the task of laying water piping, pipes now find their way to 60 per cent of the rural family units, he noted.

What is important in freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores is to rear the children under state and public care, he said, and went on: Thanks to the successful implementation of this task, in our countryside over 43,000 nurseries and kindergartens have been built.

Also, the task to guarantee a paid maternity leave to the rural women which was set in the rural theses has been completely fulfilled, he said, and went on:

In the ten years following the publication of the rural theses more than 560,000 rural dwellings have been erected at state expense.

Rural bus service has been successfully introduced to be available in more than 85 per cent of rural *ri*.

Every rural family unit takes in newspapers and magazines, and various kinds of books are being widely distributed.

The radio rediffusion scheme has already been completed and the introduction of TV service is now being successfully pushed ahead, he said.

He continued: In the rural theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the ideological revolution in the countryside as a particularly important revolutionary task.

The leader's idea and policy of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in all work represent the fullest embodiment of the principle of Juche that the main force that promotes historical development is the masses of the people, and men's ideology plays a decisive part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has not only brilliantly elucidated the necessity of the ideological revolution but also clearly indicated the contents of this revolution, i.e., to intensify the education of the farmers in our Party's monolithic ideology, the Juche idea, and to dynamically carry on the communist education with stress laid on class education and education in socialist patriotism.

The exploit which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made by putting forward and solving the question of ideological revolution in an original way, holds a very prominent place in the struggle to win the cause of socialism and communism.

True to the leader's teaching, we have made studying a revolutionary work under the slogan "Let the whole Party, all the people and entire army study".

With the promotion of the ideological revolution in the countryside, a revolutionary tone of studying while working and of working while studying has been thoroughly established among our peasants and a new, radical change is observed in their ideological consciousness, in their spiritual and moral traits.

In particular, as a result of the intensification of education in the Juche idea, the revolutionary world outlook, the Juche-oriented world outlook, is being firmly established in our farmers while the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been set up with all firmness among them.

Moreover, the standpoint and attitude of the master of the revolution are more and more strongly manifested with the lapse of time among our farmers who think and act as required by the Juche idea.

Also, the class consciousness of our farmers has increased considerably. They hate imperialism, notably US and Japanese imperialisms, as well as the landlord and capitalist classes, oppose the exploiting system and display a high degree of political enthusiasm in order to safeguard and glorify the revolutionary gains.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the Chollima workteam movement in the countryside, all the farmers are working faithfully for the collective and common interests, helping and pulling each other along and uniting themselves under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one".

Along with ideological education, we have thrown great energy into the strengthening of organizational life among the farmers.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the ideological revolution in the countryside, a new change is taking place in the ideological viewpoint, the method of work and the style of work of the leading personnel in the field of the rural economy.

The intensification of ideological education and ideological struggle in line with the policy put forward by the Party centre is the guarantee for the successful fulfilment in our countryside of the historic task of dying all the rural villages in one colour—the leader's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The great change that has taken place in the ideological and moral qualities of the farmers—this is the greatest success we have ever achieved in the struggle to implement the theses on the socialist rural question in the past ten years. It is the most valuable asset which cannot be bartered even for several million or tens of million tons of rice. Herein lies a sure guarantee for eternal prosperity of our socialist countryside and all its victories.

The reporter pointed to the splendid embodiment of the leader's great thought on strengthening support and state guidance to the countryside and enhancement of the role of the county.

He said:

What is most important in the leader's thought on support to the countryside is that the working-class Party and state should take the farmers to communist society and help the countryside in a responsible way to eliminate the distinction between town and country. Herein lies the essence of the revolutionary stand radically different from the former stand and attitude toward the countryside.

The leader's policy of supporting the countryside is based on a comprehensive analysis of the correlations between the working class and the peasantry, all-people property and cooperative property, industry and agriculture and town and country in socialist society. It is a scientific policy which most correctly reflects the law of their development.

Under the leader's wise guidance our Party and government did everything in their power to assist the countryside materially, technically and financially while continuously strengthening their political guidance to it.

A huge amount of state fund equivalent to 21.1 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction made in the ten years from 1964 to 1973 was appropriated for our rural economy.

This figure excludes the investments made for the industrial branches directly serving the development of agriculture.

We also continue to supply many tractors, lorries and other farm machines to the countryside in line with the leader's policy. We keep them in the farm machine stations as state property, instead of selling them to the cooperative farms, so that these farms can use them at their convenience as they would do their own in accordance to their actual conditions. We only make the cooperative farms pay maintenance expenses, instead of charging them for the services rendered by the farm machine stations.

Besides increasing state support to the countryside, the leader made sure that a huge amount of state benefits was given to the farmers for faster improvement of their livelihood, he said, and went on:

Particularly to be noted here is that he took a measure to totally abolish the system of agricultural tax-in-kind.

In accordance with the orientation outlined in the rural theses, the agricultural tax-in-kind system was completely abolished in three years from 1964 to 1966, beginning with the cooperative farms whose economic foundations were weak, he noted.

He said: In line with the policy laid down by the leader in the rural theses the Party and government have undertaken state-financed rural capital construction in a big way.

Of the production establishments erected by the state between 1963 and 1974, thrashing grounds number more than 15,900, warehouses more than 16,000, pens more than 15,900, drying-grounds more than 14,000 and maize storages more than 22,000.

In the past period we have achieved a great success also in the work of raising the level of guidance and management in the rural economy and strengthening the ties between all-people property and cooperative property.

In the rural theses, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The basic direction of improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture is toward steadily bringing the method of management and operation of agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced industrial method of enterprise management,"** He added: **"This means, above all, that cooperative farming must on all accounts be guided and managed by the industrial method."**

The new system of agricultural guidance established by the leader himself was of vital significance in guiding agriculture by the industrial method.

Thanks to the establishment of this new system represented by the county cooperative farm management committee, our country came to have for the first time in history the paragon of an agricultural guidance system which is most suitable to socialist agriculture.

Under our new system an end was put to the old administrative method of guidance to agriculture, and an industrial method of guidance is successfully introduced with main stress laid on technical guidance in production.

Under the intensified guidance of the county cooperative farm management committees by the industrial method, cooperative farms have attained a big advance in their management and operation.

The great advantage of the new agricultural guidance system finds vivid expression also in the fact that it has strengthened direct production ties between industry and agriculture and successfully realized the organic combination of all-people property and cooperative property.

As we have followed the leader's policy, we have been able to smoothly solve this question, without falling into either the Right deviation which separates the two properties or the "Left" deviation which hurriedly converts cooperative property into all-people property in disregard of the realities.

As of the end of 1973, 66.4 per cent of the fixed assets devoted to agricultural production at the cooperative farms were state property.

With the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ingenious thinking and theory on the solution of the question of property, class abolition, a centuries-old aspiration of mankind, is no longer a remote dream but something of scientifically-substantiated truth, and it is not a mere theory but a matter, attainable by our own generation.

The successes we have achieved in the construction of a socialist countryside over the past period are associated largely with the enhancement of the role of the county as a regional base and the unified and concrete guidance given to the rural work in reliance on it.

We have striven to enhance the role of the county in accordance with the principle laid down in the rural theses and attained a great result in this field as well.

First and foremost, there has been marked enhancement of the role and militant functions of the county Party committee, the lowest leadership organ of our Party and the executive unit which directly receives Party policies and implements them among the masses.

(Continued on Page 3)

# Enormous Yield and Rich Income Distribution

This year an unusually bumper harvest has been reaped in our socialist countryside which enjoys an abundant crop every year under the bright rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Bounteous crops have visited our country this year as is sung in a song: a bumper harvest in apples, in rice and in all other crops."**

Stacks of golden grain are piled up sky-high and the song of a rich harvest is loudly ringing out everywhere in the socialist cooperative fields.

The highest-ever record of harvest has been reported from all the plains and the intermediate and mountainous areas without exception. For instance, the Chonjin Cooperative Farm, Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province, turned out 23.8 tons of rice per *chongbo* at maximum and the Soho Cooperative Farm, Uiju county, North Pyongan Province, produced 25 tons of maize per *chongbo* at maximum.

Thus, every rural village has taken in 1-2 tons of more rice and over two times more maize from each *chongbo* on the average than last year.

A great stride forward and great innovation have been made in this year's farming and the number of counties producing 80,000 tons, 100,000 tons or 150,000 tons of grain increased remarkably.

A signal growth has also been attained in the production of meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits and cocoons.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the leader, our socialist countryside has witnessed an abundance of rice, fruit, meat, vegetable and all other crops and rice-chests are filled to overflowing everywhere. This means that our countryside has become rich.

The year-end account settlement and income distribution is now well under way in our rural areas where the farmers are in an excess of joy with immense pride in their bumper crops this year, a memorable year marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses.

As a result of the splendid fulfilment of the task defined in the theses—the complete abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind in the countryside, our farmers are enjoying a bountiful life, free from taxes. This year they came in for a large share with the rapid growth of agricultural production.

Some time ago the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm summed up its proud successes. It topped the state production plan by 22 per cent in grain, by 32 per cent in vegetable, by 23 per cent in meat and by 5 per cent in fruit. On the average, 6.7 tons of grain and 4,000 won in cash went to each household of the farm.

The year-end account settlement and income distribution also took place on the Soho Cooperative Farm in Uiju county, Taehung Cooperative Farm in Yangdok county, Pukji Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong county and on many other co-op farms.

On the Soho Cooperative Farm the per-household share averaged 11.1 tons in grain plus a large sum of cash. A family of this farm got 41 tons of grain and 2,669 won in cash.

The Taehung Cooperative Farm located in a mountainous area distributed an average of over 7 tons of grain and 2,140 won in cash to each household.

Our agricultural working people who received a big share this year feel their hearts aglow with intense loyalty to repay the deep trust and great solicitude of the leader. They are resolved to bring about leaping development in agricultural production next year, too. **Sim Nung Mok**

This year's farming proves very successful, the result of the wise guidance of the fatherly leader. The year-end account settlement is made and farmers are to receive rich payments both in kind and in cash (at the Chollima Chongsan Co-operative Farm)

# MORE GOODS GO TO FARM VILLAGES

A wide variety of commodities of fine quality are supplied in large quantities to the stores of rural villages where an unprecedented bumper harvest has been gathered and peasants are animated with chats about buying new commodities.

A leading functionary of the Ministry of Commerce told me recently that the supply of commodities to the rural villages this year will increase 50 per cent above the same period last year, of which general merchandise will grow 80-100 per cent. Commodities 2.4 times the amount in the same period last year were already prepared in September and October, he said.

The commercial workers have long been in brisk activities to increase the supply of commodities to the countryside in step with the sharp growth of the peasants' income after the unparalleled rich harvest this year. The demand of our peasants for manufactured goods is very high as a result of the steady improvement of their material and cultural standards. The rural trading organizations paid deep attention to securing commodities beforehand to supply all kinds of consumer goods needed for the peasants' life and, particularly, augment the supply of high-quality general merchandise.

According to the leading functionary of the Ministry of Commerce, this year the supply of aluminium and enamel ware will increase 1.4 times, clothes and knitwear 2.4 times, wrist watches, TV sets, bicycles and sewing machines 2.6 to 4 times and the commodities for furnishing modern village houses including furniture 1.4 to 4.2 times as compared with last year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

**"Trade under socialism means in essence the supply work for the people. In the rural areas it means the supply work for the peasants."**

From the early days of his revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader put his heart and soul into freeing the peasants from the age-old backwardness and poverty and bringing them a bountiful and cultured life. Even today when the peasants' living has been improved incomparably, he constantly shows deep solicitude to lift their living standard up to the level of the urban population.

Upholding his lofty intention, the commercial workers have scrupulously attended to their work to evenly distribute commodities of fine quality and wide variety in greater quantities among the peasants in good time.

According to the order registers of cooperative farms, the rural trading organizations consulted the factories to additionally produce those commodities which had not been included in the plans or which had been increasingly required and briskly conducted the interchange of commodities between stores and between regions to actively meet the demand of the peasants.

Besides the main stores serving farms, the rural trading organizations set up many consignment stores and travelling shops serving scattered villages to promote the convenience of the farmers.

Our trade plays the important role of a lever in lessening the differences between town and country in the living conditions and living standards. With the increase of the supply of high-quality commodities this year, the living standard of our peasants will markedly improve.

**Pak Chang Son**

(Continued from Page 2)

There has also been a notable increase in the local industry's role in the development of the rural economy and in the improvement of the living standard of the farmers.

Now each of our cities and counties has more than 20 modernly-equipped factories including a foodstuffs-processing factory, daily necessities factory, clothing factory, paper mill, furniture factory and cold-storage factory.

With the consolidation of the supply bases in the county and the improvement of the commodity supply service and the procurement work there, the economic ties, commercial ties, between town and country have been further strengthened.

The county also plays its role satisfactorily as the base of the cultural revolution.

Many people, as was pointed out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarded the rural theses as an ideal when it was put out. However, it is now being brilliantly translated into reality, the reporter said.

We have been able to achieve such a result as we see today and to enjoy such an honour as we do today, because we have rallied ourselves closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and forge ahead under his wise leadership.

As early as the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the most correct way for the solution of the rural question and led the Korean communists and people for victory of the revolution. After liberation he effected the agrarian reform suited to the specific conditions of our country, and after the war he set forth the original policy of socialist transformation and brought the socialist revolution to victory. He has since bent all his energies to the construction of a socialist countryside.

Basing himself on the great Juche idea, the leader gave an ideological and theoretical explanation of all the intricate and difficult problems cropping up in the building of a socialist countryside, and set tasks to put them into effect and, leading the van, gave concrete direction for their implementation.

That is why today all our farmers and other people are according the greatest honour and paying the highest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought about in our countryside a sweeping change unprecedented in history and provided a happy life for them; they are making a dynamic advance, rallying themselves closer around the leader, bound in burning desire to hold him in high esteem and attend him till the end of the sun and the moon, and filled with a greater hope for the future and a firm conviction of victory.

The sharp contrast presented today by the two realities—the ever-thriving countryside in the northern half of the Republic and the ever-declining countryside in south Korea—serves to highlight the unparalleled superiority of our socialist agricultural system and the great validity of the rural theses, the reporter said, and continued:

In the south Korean countryside the relations of feudalistic exploitation still prevail, and the rural economy is utterly devastated due to the anti-popular agricultural policy of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

From the first days of their advent to power by force of arms under the patronage of US imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits loudly advertised the "modernization of the countryside" and "agriculture-first policy", but in fact they made the south Korean countryside the main object of plunder for carrying out the policy of aggression and war and bled it dry.

In the recent five years alone the area of arable land, the basic means of production for the peasants, has been dwindled by more than 100,000 *chongbo* and the sown area by 300,000 *chongbo*.

In the last ten years the number of the afflicted people in south Korea swelled from 60,000 to more than 656,500.

It is entirely because of the misrule by the south Korean military fascist elements.

Even according to the doctored data made public by the south Korean puppet clique, south Korea imported far more than 3 million tons of grain last year, and because of an extremely poor harvest this year, it has to import over 3.6 million tons to sustain until the next year's first crop of grain.

Even the extremely doctored data released by the south Korean puppet clique tell that the amount of debts of each peasant household today runs into 40,000 won, or 6 times as much as in 1960.

In spring this year the number of foodless peasant households accounted for over 2 million, or more than 2 times even compared with the worst year of food shortage under Japanese imperialist rule.

The south Korean peasants see their brilliant future in the socialist countryside of the northern half of the Republic where the rural theses has been translated into reality, and are struggling for the right to live, democratic freedom and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter referred to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" announced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which is calling forth increasing sympathy and response also in the international arena as days go by.

In the third part of the report, Premier Kim Il pointed to the tasks to continue to thoroughly implement the theses on the socialist rural question.

He said:

When we shall have carried through the tasks set by the rural theses, the rural question in our country will have been settled finally; classless society, the ideal of mankind, will come into being and our country will have a completely triumphant socialist society.

In the next few years, we will take a leap in agricultural production, get to the 10-million-ton height of grain, one of the 10 major targets of economic construction in the next perspective plan, and go on to scale a higher eminence.

Calling for holding as high as ever the red banner of the three revolutions and carrying the revolution in the countryside to thorough fulfilment in accordance with the basic principles defined by the rural theses, the reporter said:

First of all, the ideological revolution must definitively precede all work in the countryside, and the struggle to working-classize and revolutionize the farmers must be pushed forward more vigorously.

Stressing that firmly arming the farmers with our Party's monolithic ideology, the Juche idea, is basic to revolutionizing and working-classizing them, the reporter referred in detail to the task of the ideological revolution and ways for its fulfilment.

Saying that we must push ahead dynamically with the rural technical revolution along with the ideological revolution and quickly finish the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, the reporter stressed:

To highly mechanize and chemicalize agriculture poses as the most important tasks in accomplishing the technical revolution.

For an early realization of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, we must guarantee that the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land will reach 6 to 7 in the next one to two years, and 10 to 12 in 1980 and that of lorries for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land more than one in the next few years, produce a larger number of rice-transplanting machines, rice-harvesters, maize-harvesters, thrashers and various other modern farm machines and send them to the countryside and carry on land readjustment work on a big scale, the reporter noted.

The reporter stressed:

We will have to fully realize by 1980 the comprehensive mechanization of all farm work from sowing and rice-transplanting to harvesting and thrashing.

We will accomplish next year the task of applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizers for every *chongbo* of cultivated land, which was set in the theses.

When we fully realize the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture through the dynamic promotion of the technical revolution, a single farmer will cultivate five to six *chongbo* of rice paddy or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields or more than that and an eight-hour working day will be introduced in the countryside as in the sphere of industry, the reporter declared.

We should reclaim tideland on a big scale to reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of new tideland, and as much as 200,000 *chongbo* in the future, the reporter noted.

Pointing out that we must continue to push ahead with the cultural revolution, the reporter said that we should creditably carry out in the near future the task set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Party, the task of making the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists with college and higher technical school education represent more than 10 per cent of the labour force at cooperative farms.

The reporter referred in detail to the tasks to further raise the role of the county, further intensify the industrial guidance of the county cooperative farm management committee and continue to strengthen all-state, all-people assistance to the countryside.

In conclusion, Premier Kim Il pointed out that today the internal and external situation of our country is developing more and more in favour of our revolution and construction, and stressed: Only greater victory and honour are in store for us who are advancing, closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

**A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was published in Pyongyang on November 22. The joint communique reads:**

# Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 18 to 22, 1974.

The Korean people warmly welcomed the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with high respect and feelings of fraternal friendship to Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali and the people of Democratic Yemen.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali visited factories and cultural and educational institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

During the visit to Korea of the government delegation of Democratic Yemen, talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong Ju, Vice-Premier; Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance; Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Kim Ung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present on the side of Democratic Yemen were Ali Saleh Obad Moqbel, Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Front, a political organization; Mohammed Saleh Mutie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali Salem Al-beid, Minister of Planning; Abdul Aziz Abdul Wali, Minister of Economy and Industry; Haider Abubaker Al-attas, Minister of the Public Works; Fadhle Mohsin Abdula, Minister of Finance; Mohammed Sulaiman Naser, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; and Alawi Abdul Rahman Assaqaf, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Democratic Yemen and on international questions of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

The two sides appraised it as the irresistible basic trend of the present time that today the old imperialist forces are declining and going to ruin and the once oppressed peoples are emerging in the arena of history as the masters and taking the road of independence.

The peoples of the third world countries, a powerful revolutionary force of our time as a new emerging force, are gaining victory after victory in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for achieving national liberation and social progress and are exerting an increasing influence upon the development of overall international relations.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the peoples of the third world countries unite politically, closely cooperate in economy and technology and fight resolutely in order to realize the common aim, they would be able to finally destroy imperialism and speedily build a new world free from exploitation and oppression.

Considering that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Democratic Yemen greatly contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the third world countries, both sides evinced the unanimous determination to further strengthen and develop these relations in all fields in conformity with the interests of the anti-imperialist, common cause also in the future.

The Democratic Yemen side highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have converted their backward country into a socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy in a short period by embodying the Juche idea, and wished them greater success in the grand socialist construction to fulfil the tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the targets of grand construction in the next long-range plan.

The Democratic Yemen side expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, particularly, to the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in June 1973, denounced the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and strongly held that the United Nations must take a step to withdraw all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag.

The Democratic Yemen side resolutely denounced the south Korean puppet clique for scheming to perpetuate the national split and perpetrating the barbarous fascist repression of the south Korean people, at the instigation of US imperialism and expressed full support to the just struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society and abolishment of the fascist dictatorial system.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for their high appreciation of the achievements of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and for their active support, at the United Nations and other international arena, to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Korean side highly evaluated the fact that since the corrective movement on June 22, 1969, the people of Democratic Yemen under the correct leadership of the National Front, a political organization, and the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with their outstanding leader Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali as its Chairman have enforced various progressive democratic reforms, overcoming all hardships and difficulties, and are successfully carrying out the task of the national democratic revolution, and wished them successes in their future struggle to carry out the Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expressed firm solidarity with the stand taken by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the principle of non-alignment in the field of external relations and with its active support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed nations.

The Democratic Yemen side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for highly appraising the successes made by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build a new life in full conformity with the interests of the working people of Democratic Yemen and for actively supporting their struggle.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the entire Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for driving the Israeli aggressors out of all the occupied Arab lands and ensuring the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination and warmly hailed as a great victory of the Arab people the success of the 7th Arab Summit Conference and the discussion of the Palestinian question for the first time in the United Nations General Assembly at its 29th session with the participation of the representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Oman people who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The two sides expressed full support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people determined to crush the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges and resolutely fight till the complete liberation of the whole land of the country and stressed that the Cambodian question must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, dated March 23, 1970.

The two sides pungently denounced the criminal acts of the US imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique in wrecking and violating the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to guarantee the strict implementation of the peace agreement and manifested firm solidarity for the struggle of the Lao people to achieve national harmony and the peaceful reunification of the country since the conclusion of the peace agreement.

The two sides warmly hailed the victory of the people of Guinea-Bissau who have won independence and the victory of the Mozambique people who have achieved an agreement on independence through their protracted armed struggles against imperialism and colonialism and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania to achieve freedom and independence and for the struggle of all the African peoples to consolidate political independence, attain social and economic progress and realize the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Latin-American peoples in their struggle against the domination of imperialism and for defence of the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

The two sides expressed the firm determination to continue as ever to resolutely struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of all countries of the world, holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali marked an epochal occasion in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the people of Democratic Yemen onto a new, high stage and made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the third world countries.

Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure.

It was decided to fix the date of the visit in the future.

**Pyongyang, November 22, 1974**

# UN Must Take a Fair Measure for the Withdrawal of All the Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Signboard of the "UN Forces", in Conformity with the Common Aspirations of the Korean People and the Peoples of the World and the Requirement of the Times

## Speech of the Head of the DPRK Delegation at the First Committee Meeting of the 29th UN General Assembly Session

**Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the First Committee Meeting of the 29th UN General Assembly Session on November 25. The full text of his speech reads:**

Mr. Chairman,
Dear delegates,

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is participating, for the second time, in the discussion of the question on Korea in the United Nations at the invitation of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

First of all, allow me to express my deep thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and the delegates of various countries for your positive cooperation to enable the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to participate in this session, and to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the UN General Assembly and other UN officials concerned who have facilitated us in our work and activities.

I also express my thanks to the delegates of various countries who expressed support for our people's cause of national reunification during the general debate at the General Assembly.

It is at this place that the question on Korea was discussed last year in the presence of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the first time in the UN history and a decision was adopted to immediately dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", expressing the hope that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be accelerated in accordance with the principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

This positive measure removed one of the obstacles to the reunification of Korea.

But the question of withdrawing all the foreign troops, the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, from south Korea still remains unsolved.

The withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea is the prerequisite to the termination of foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country and to the peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification and one of the most urgent questions for securing a durable peace in Asia.

The socialist countries and the Asian and African countries, 38 in all, have submitted to the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly an agenda item and a draft resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

We fully support this as a just draft resolution which reflects the will and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world and, at the same time, express our profound thanks to the 38 co-sponsors of this agenda item and draft resolution.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it high time the United Nations withdrew the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman,

Dear delegates,

The United States has been occupying a half of our land for nearly 30 years.

The Korean people cannot indefinitely tolerate the continuation of this tragic reality in which the sovereignty and dignity of the nation is trampled underfoot with a half of their country occupied.

Our nation remains divided, still failing in reunification, owing to the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops carrying the UN flag with them.

Due to the US troops' occupation of south Korea, tension has not been removed in Korea and peace is constantly menaced in the Far East and Asia.

The US troops killed a great number of our people in cold-blood and reduced the whole country into ashes in the Korean war, and they have kept Korea divided for nearly 30 years, imposing immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings on our people. But the United States has again submitted to this session a draft resolution against the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The joint draft resolution of 27 countries initiated by the United States is aimed at obstructing, by all means, the discussion of the question of the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea at the current session of the UN General Assembly with a view to realizing the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops against the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world who demand the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

I once again appeal to the attendants of this session who have national conscience and treasure justice and peace to resolutely oppose this attempt of the United States and join us in the efforts for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

The insistence of the United States on keeping its troops in south Korea is aimed at aggression and maintaining its neo-colonial domination over south Korea. It cannot be interpreted otherwise.

Today the United States keeps more than 38,000 troops in south Korea, according to its own official announcement, who are equipped with up-to-date weapons including atomic weapons and guided missiles.

The United States, loudly talking about its "peace policy" and international detente, claims that it solves problems with many countries in a peaceful way. If so, why does it insist on maintaining its military bases and huge armed forces in south Korea? If the United States truly wants peace and has no intention of reinvading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, why does it need its military bases and armed forces in south Korea?

That the insistence of the United States on indefinite presence of its troops in south Korea is aimed at aggression and colonial domination is clearly substantiated, first of all, by the fact that it has been preparing for a war instead of securing peace, aggravating tension instead of easing it and undermining the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea instead of working for its success.

As fully exposed again by the former Captain of the US 7th Fleet La Rocque in his recent testimony before the US Congress Joint Committee of Atomic Energy, the United States has not only brought and stockpiled in south Korea nuclear warheads and weapons capable of launching them, but also deployed atomic weapons up to the forward area along the Demilitarized Zone and staged provocative exercises of test firing on many occasions.

In last July, even the ground reserve forces of the US army based in Hawaii were "swiftly airlifted" to south Korea to stage war exercises in preparation to meet a real war.

The United States, together with the bellicose elements of south Korea, ceaselessly conducted all sorts of war exercises including combat training and "civil anti-air-raid drills" and committed frequent military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

The US side committed as many as over 17,600 violations of the armistice agreement against our side along the Military Demarcation Line from January to October this year.

Can you believe that all this is really intended for defending peace and easing tension?

That the US intention to continuously keep its troops in south Korea is not for peace but solely for aggression also finds its vivid expression in the fact that it still does not so much as give any answer to our proposal on concluding a peace agreement to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and achieve a durable peace in our country.

Why does the United States turn its face away from our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement?

As all the delegates are aware, people say that the present era is an era advancing towards peace. Then, why does the United States doggedly oppose our demand that a peace agreement be concluded, that all the foreign troops pull out of south Korea and that the Korean people be left to solve the question of Korean reunification by themselves, and only insist that its troops should remain in south Korea? What is this if it is not a design for aggression?

The fact that the United States is only seeking an aggressive aim in Korea can also be clearly seen in its stand on the dialogue between the north and the south.

When the dialogue was under way between the north and the south, the United States stirred up an atmosphere of war, not an atmosphere of peace, and continued to provide the south Korean authorities with weapons and egg them onto confrontation instead of dialogue, saying that south Korea should get the upper hand in strength.

Is it helpful to the dialogue?

Isn't it an act of fishing in troubled waters by setting the south Korean bellicose elements to fight the same Koreans?

The 28th Session of the UN General Assembly expressed the hope that the question of our country's reunification would be solved peacefully through dialogue between the north and the south but the United States perpetrates such acts against its own lipservice in support of the dialogue. This is an open expression of its stereotyped, double-dealing tactics.

It is attributable precisely to such acts of aggression and intervention of the United States that the south Korean authorities betray in deeds the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity agreed in the North-South Joint Statement, resorting to a double-faced tactics while giving ostensive lipservice in favour of reunification, keep our country divided in reliance on the outside forces, step up war preparations against us and plunge the dialogue into a complete rupture.

The persistence of the United States in maintaining its troops in south Korea is, in the long run, no more than the revelation of its desire to take a firmer hold on south Korea as its most important stronghold for Asian aggression under the circumstances that it is now being driven out of many places in Asia.

This is a design to take one half of the Korean territory forever and launch another aggressive war against our Republic in league with the south Korean reactionaries.

The United States is using the so-called "threat of southward aggression" as a pretext to justify its policy of aggression and war against Korea.

But this is a ridiculous logic.

At present south Korea has a regular army 700,000 strong and the "homeland reserve army" 2.5 million strong, which constitute, when put together, a huge armed force 3.2 million strong.

Only in recent years, the United States has poured a fabulous sum of military aid amounting to 1,500 million dollars into south Korea for "modernization of the ROK army".

South Korea has more armed forces than us; its population is double our size. This being the case, who is threatened? We or south Korea? It is clear even to a three-year-old child. What constitutes the actual danger in Korea today is not the "threat of southward aggression" from the north but the threat of northward aggression from the south. There is no need for further argument about this.

Recently, the south Korean authorities have hatched up all kinds of heinous plots more frequently to paint real in every way their made-up story on the fictitious "threat of southward aggression".

After committing a grave military provocation of firing hundreds of rounds of shells and bullets into our side in the Demilitarized Zone on the western sector of the front some time ago, they have rigged up a case of "underground tunnel", allegedly built by our side, to kick up frenzied racket against our Republic.

However, the south Korean authorities' habitual fraud and deceit of successively staging preposterous, tricky farce—all intended to shift the responsibility on to us—has been so widely known to the world that they can deceive no one.

Both Bennett and Michaels, former commanders-in-chief of the "UN forces", testified that south Korea is "superior to north Korea" in the "size of armed forces" and that south Korea "can deter the war capacity of north Korea".

Though south Korea has a larger army and a bigger population than us, they say that the US troops cannot pull out of south Korea because of the "threat of southward aggression". This is, indeed, an act of a thief who turns on the master with a club.

Moreover, the Government of our Republic has stated on each occasion that it has no intention of solving the question of the country's reunification by means of war.

That is why the unbiased world public opinion is now unanimous in exposing that the so-called "threat of southward aggression" clamoured about by the United States is "an unrealistic and unconvincing pretext".

It is precisely with a view to achieving its aggressive aim of reducing south Korea to its permanent colony and military base that the United States maintains and zealously supports the repressive fascist system in south Korea.

This is proved by the statement of the US Secretary of State before the US House Appropriations Committee on last July 24, who said that despite the violations of human rights and the repressive policy in south Korea, the US government had "decided to continue economic and military aid to south Korea for security in Asia".

What does the United States mean by "security in Asia?" This is a balderdash showing the US intention to play the role of world police. It only reveals the outdated, imperialistic wild ambition of aggression of the United States which wants to send its troops anywhere at will to commit aggression.

This has been proved more glaringly by Ford who went to south Korea a few days ago after sworn in as new President of the United States only to express open support for the south Korean authorities in the preparations of a war, by declaring that the United States "had no plan" to withdraw its troops from south Korea, that the American troops and the south Korean forces must "maintain a high degree of strength and readiness", that the United States would render "prompt and effective assistance" to south Korea in case a war broke out and accelerate the "modernization program for the ROK army" and "render support" to the further development of war industries of south Korea, and so on.

Ford's trip to south Korea was, indeed, a trip for war and a trip for aggression, which had revealed without reservation his true colours as a warmonger who gives off a smell of gunpowder and the unchanged ambition of the United States for Asian aggression.

Ford went to see Pak Jung Hi to take him under his wings to protect at a time when the youth and students and patriotic people of all strata in south Korea were waging a fierce, massive anti-"government" struggle under the slogans of "Pak Jung Hi, resign!" and "Away with the dictatorial regime!" This is an intolerable insult to the south Korean people and a challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The south Korean people have again turned out courageously on the road of struggle, unable to live any longer under the fascist suppression of the south Korean authorities.

The patriotic youth and students and people across south Korea including the students of all universities and colleges in Seoul have been waging a fierce anti-"government" struggle again for more than two months since last September.

Those who are fighting in south Korea in demand of the right to existence, freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country include not only the youth and students but also the workers who languish in their extreme non-rights and hardships of life, the religionists who are deprived of their freedom of religion, the journalists whose freedom of speech is suppressed as well as conscientious democratic figures in Opposition.

This patently shows that if the US troops had not protected the present south Korean authorities at the point of their bayonet the south Korean people would have already overthrown the fascist rule and realized the democratization of society long ago and, accordingly, a big progress would have been made in the cause of accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Isn't it an act of aggression and interference in other's internal affairs that the United States protects and encourages the anti-popular, fascist dictatorial regime at the point of the bayonet in total violation of the will of the south Korean people?

What is worse is that the United States is now bringing into south Korea all the weapons and armed forces which have been forced to evacuate from other parts of Asia.

The United States has introduced into south Korea the up-to-date heavy weapons and military equipment evacuated from South Viet Nam, moved its tactical air force into south Korea from Japan and brought into south Korea the fighter-bomber units withdrawn from Thailand.

The United States seems to think that it can do anything it likes in south Korea alone, though compelled to get out of other parts of Asia.

This is an act of holding our Korean nation in worst contempt which stirs our national indignation.

While engaging itself in all acts of aggression and war in Korea in this way, the United States claims before the world people that it respects "sovereignty" and is running from one place to another for what it calls "peace". How hypocritical and deceptive it is!

The United States has occupied other's country for nearly 30 years, abusing the UN flag. This is enough! It is high time it got out of there. Today there is no ground or pretext whatsoever for the US troops to remain in south Korea.

By origin, the occupation of south Korea by the US troops under the UN flag is an act of aggression in flagrant violation of the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity and respect for sovereignty and non-interference in others' internal affairs.

The United States has so far used the UN "resolution" as a pretext for legalizing the occupation of south Korea by the US troops. But this UN "resolution" was unwarrantedly fabricated in violation of the principles of the UN Charter at a time when the United States had a firm hand on the UN in the early 1950's before the admission of the majority of the present third world nations into the United Nations.

The presence of the US troops in south Korea still today when more than 20 years have passed since the realization of armistice in Korea is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the ceasefire; it also completely runs counter to the principles of the North-South Joint Statement which provides for reunifying the country independently without the interference of any outside forces.

When it finds it more and more difficult to keep its troops in south Korea under the name of the "UN forces", the United States has now gone the length of letting out, as its last resort, such a sophistry that the US troops would not pull out of south Korea even if the UN General Assembly may adopt a resolution on withdrawal of the "UN forces" because the US troops now are not "UN forces" but forces stationed in south Korea under the "ROK-US mutual defence pact".

It was at this rostrum of the United Nations that the US delegates in the past had all along used to say that the US troops stationed in south Korea could not withdraw from there without a UN resolution as they were the "UN forces".

But now they say that the US troops are not the "UN forces" but the troops stationed there under what they call "pact" concluded with south Korea. This is an act of despising and flouting the UN member states and the world public opinion.

This sophism, which can convince nobody, only serves to fully reveal the brazen-faced nature of the United States.

The so-called "ROK-US mutual defence pact" is an illegal document which the United States faked up with the traitorous forces of south Korea in an attempt to justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops, in direct violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement right after its signing. None of the Korean people recognizes it.

The United States tried to justify its troops' occupation of south Korea with what it calls "pact" concluded with the traitorous forces of south Korea now when it cannot justify it even in the name of the United Nations. This only helps to self-expose that the US troops have no pretext whatsoever to remain in south Korea any longer.

Now it is not only an urgent requirement of the development of the situation in our country but also an irresistible demand of the times that the US troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Ours is an era when imperialism is going to ruin and socialism and national liberation revolution emerge victorious.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who were subjected to humiliation and oppression in the past have now cast off the cursed colonial yoke and emerged on the scene of history as its master, defending national dignity and sovereignty and energetically hewing out their destiny for themselves under the uplifted banner of independence.

Today no nation, except such a handful of traitorous forces as the south Korean rulers, wants to live shackled to others or allow others to trample underfoot its national dignity.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year which was participated in by the Heads of State and Government from over 80 countries of the world unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea and termination of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of Korea by the outside forces.

During the general debate at the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly, too, the delegates from many countries held that the foreign troops must get out of south Korea and that the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves so that they may solve it independently; no one said that the foreign troops should keep occupying south Korea. This is the very reflection of the trend of the present times and this current will flow with an increasing force as the days go by.

Mr. Chairman,

Dear delegates,

We consider it necessary, first of all, to take an immediate measure for easing tension in the land of Korea if world peace is to be maintained at present in conformity with the spirit of the UN Charter.

In order to ease tension and ensure a durable peace in Korea, the US troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag must be withdrawn and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

If it is decided to withdraw the US troops from south Korea, we are ready to negotiate with the United States at any time on the problems that may arise in connection with the withdrawal.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a proposal already in last March on concluding a peace agreement between our Republic and the United States with the following contents:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflict.

The United States shall be obliged not to instigate the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to obstruct the north and the south of Korea in reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement and not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from beyond the boundary of Korea.

Thirdly, the helmets of the "UN forces" shall be stripped off the foreign troops stationed in south Korea and they all be withdrawn at an earliest possible date along with all their weapons.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

A peace agreement, if it is concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America will put an end to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country and will pave the way to a peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification by the Koreans themselves. It will also make a great contribution to preserving peace and security in Asia.

The questions of converting the armistice into a durable peace and realizing the peaceful reunification of our country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea are internal affairs of the Korean people which must be solved between the north and the south, the parties concerned, through negotiations and no third party should meddle in.

At the Enlarged Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held some time ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made clear the stand of the Government of our Republic that the problems to be raised after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea may be discussed and settled through the bilateral military talks between the military authorities of the north and the south.

We believe that at the military talks we may discuss and settle such questions as guaranteeing between the north and the south against the use of force against each other in conformity with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, arranging new military measures including those for removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and binding the north and the south under obligation to implement main provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement in order to prevent the outbreak of armed conflicts between them after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, forming a North-South Joint Military Commission to replace the present Military Armistice Commission, and reducing the numerical strength of the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 or less, respectively and discontinuing the arms race and the introduction of weapons from abroad, etc., with a view to easing tension in Korea.

If any other organ is needed, apart from the North-South Joint Military Commission, to help preserve peace in Korea, the present Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may be maintained with new necessary functions pending the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south.

A firm guarantee will be provided for the preservation of peace in our country if the north and the south convene bilateral military talks to discuss and solve the above-mentioned questions and form a North-South Joint Military Commission to implement mutual agreement to be made between the two sides under the condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

We never want to fight among the fellow countrymen; we are striving to convert the armistice into a durable peace in our country and solve the question of national reunification by peaceful means, not by means of force, under all circumstances.

Our people have lived in harmony for thousands of years in the same territory and they have full ability to hew out their destiny with their own efforts.

If the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the US interference in the internal affairs of our country is terminated for good, the people in the north and the south of Korea can find by themselves excellent ways and means for reunifying their fatherland on the basis of the North-South Joint Statement and attaining the prosperity of their reunified country.

We have already put forth a great number of most reasonable proposals for solving the question of reunification.

The five-point proposition of national reunification of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elucidated by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 23 last year is a patriotic national-salvation programme which illumines the prospect of reunification.

The five-point proposition of national reunification, the main essence of which is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, to convene a Great National Congress composed of the representatives of people of all walks of life and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to enter the United Nations under the single national title, has paved a correct way for us to solving the question of reunification in conformity with the will and national interests of the entire Korean people.

The most important way of solving the question of Korean reunification through the negotiations between the north and the south is to convene a Great National Congress and a Political Consultative Conference to be participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all walks of life in the north and the south.

At the Great National Congress or the Political Consultative Conference, we may discuss on the measures for realizing collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in various fields and instituting the Confederation as well as the question of jointly proceeding to the international arena to defend the interests of the whole nation.

It is our belief that the north and the south may deepen mutual understanding and trust through this course and they may enforce a Confederation under the single national title, the Confederal Republic of Koryo. Under this Confederation the two sides will implement the policies discussed at the Great National Congress while retaining the present political systems of the north and south of Korea as they are for the time being.

If neither we force our system on the south Korean side nor they impose their system on us, both sides can realize great unity of the nation, transcending the differences of political views and religious beliefs, even though the two political systems existing in the north and the south are left intact as they are. In that case there will be neither arms drive nor war and a strong basis will be built for realizing the complete reunification of the fatherland.

We will be able to realize, in this course, complete reunification and independence of our country by way of setting up a unified central government through north-south general elections to be held on democratic principles.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sincerely hopes that the UN General Assembly this year will mark itself as a historic session which will make a substantial contribution to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by taking a fair measure for the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces," in conformity with the common aspirations of the Korean people and the peoples of the world and the requirement of the times.

If a resolution is adopted on withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag, it will not only mark an epochal turning point in the cause of the Korean people for national reunification but also record a new chapter in the history of the United Nations and will make a great contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We once again appeal to the delegates from various friendly countries present at this session and the governments and peoples of all countries of the world to positively endeavour so that the United Nations may take appropriate measures to enable the Korean people to achieve the reunification of Korea on the principle of national self-determination.

We have still many difficulties before us, but we are now looking forward to the prospect of reunification with confidence.

No one can dampen the strong will of our people to reunify their country with their own efforts, nor can any splittists check the forward movement of our nation towards the great national unity and peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is a link in the whole chains of the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for terminating all forms of interference and defending national independence and world peace.

With the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will, sooner or later, eliminate the misfortunes of national division and will certainly build on the territory of their fatherland a rich and powerful, prosperous and sovereign, independent and unified state where the entire people in the north and the south will be able to enjoy happiness together.

Thank you.

# The Withdrawal of American Forces from South Korea Would Help to Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Eliminate a Serious Source of Tension Both in Korea and throughout the Far East

## IADL Delegation of Inquiry Publishes Documents Supporting Propositions of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Put Forward by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and Exposing and Denouncing Criminal Acts of US Imperialists and South Korean Puppet Clique

A delegation of inquiry of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers which visited our country in September 1974 published on September 18 the documents "Present Legal Aspects of the Korean Question" (conclusion reached by the Delegation), "Memorandum on the Question of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and "Grave Violations of Human Rights in South Korea", supporting the propositions of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

The IADL sent these documents to the President of the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Chairman of the 61st Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the lawyers organizations and lawyers of many countries.

The documents are as follows:

## Present Legal Aspects of the Korean Question

Considering the developments in the Korean question after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

Considering the significance, from a legal point of view, of the decision to dissolve the "UNCURK", taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 28th session;

Deeply concerned about the situation now existing in south Korea due to the abolition of all the norms of law and systematic violations of human rights by the south Korean authorities, a situation which constitutes a serious threat both to Korea and to peace and security in Asia,

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (an international non-governmental organization having consultative status with the United Nations and UNESCO) formed an international delegation with delegates of a number of countries and authorized it to make a specific study of the legal aspects of the Korean question as they stand at present.

This Delegation included Mrs. Leora Mosston (United States), Attorney, IADL Alternate Representative to the NGOs accredited to the United Nations, member of the International Commission of the US National Lawyers' Guild; Mr. Yasuhiro Okudaira (Japan), Professor of Public Law, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo; Mr. Romeo Ferrucci (Italy), Magistrate, Secretary of the Italian Association of Democratic Lawyers; and Mr. Robert Dachet (Belgium), Executive Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

(Mr. Ben Abdallah, Algeria, Vice-President of the Algerian Bar Association, was to take part in the Delegation to the DPRK but due to unforeseen circumstances he was obliged to absent himself.)

Within the terms of reference assigned to its mission, the Delegation visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 3 to 18 September 1974.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Delegation had a number of talks with many official figures and specialists of Korean question. Staying in Panmunjom and Kaesong between 6 to 8 September, it had lengthy conversations with Staff Members of the Military Armistice Commission.

In carrying out its mission, the Delegation received particularly sincere and efficient help from the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association.

The members of the IADL Delegation based their study and conclusions on numerous official documents and data which reflected various stages of the Korean question, from the country's liberation in 1945 to the recent initiative taken by Algeria, the socialist countries and 20 other countries to place a draft resolution before the 29th Session of the United Nations on "The Withdrawal of All Foreign Troops Stationed in South Korea under the Flag of the UN".

In addition, the Delegation studied the main emergency decrees and measures enforced in south Korea, on which the south Korean authorities base their increasingly brutal and arbitrary repression.

The results of the Delegation's findings are published in a Memorandum dealing with the present legal aspects of the Korean question and its solution in accordance with international law and respect for the fundamental national rights of the entire Korean nation.

In its conclusion, the Memorandum stresses that the request for the withdrawal of American forces from south Korea, which continue occupying there under the flag of the UN, is both legitimate and opportune, since this withdrawal would not only help to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and restore the rights of the Korean nation as a whole, but would also eliminate a serious source of tension both in Korea and throughout the Far East.

The Delegation also published a document dealing specifically with the situation in south Korea and the serious and systematic violations of human rights there and urging the ending of the harsh repression imposed on the south Korean people, as well as the restoration of full democratic rights and fundamental freedoms.

## Memorandum of the Question of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Almost thirty years after liberation and the ending of the Second World War, Korea which had been one of the first victims of Japanese imperialism at the beginning of the century is still divided and is denied her fundamental national rights, in particular, the right of the whole of the Korean nation to decide on unity and to freely determine the fate of her people without any outside interference.

A victim of aggression, Korea is thus denied the very rights which were recognised a long time ago to the country of its aggressors.

Twenty-one years after signing the Armistice Agreement in July 1953, south Korea is still occupied by American armed forces and the Military Demarcation Line which had been designed as a temporary line continues to be imposed by the will of these same occupying forces, dividing Korean families, preventing people in the south from having any contacts with their brothers in the north or from corresponding and communicating with them.

Not long ago, heavy prison sentences and even capital punishments were imposed against south Koreans who had demanded the reestablishment of normal contacts between the peoples of the north and south, the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratisation of south Korean society.

Human as well as political and legal considerations make such a situation intolerable.

The United Nations under whose flag the armed forces of the United States continue to occupy south Korea and to weigh with all their might on Korean affairs, is now conscious of the seriousness of the situation and of its illegality according to international law and the very principles of the UN Charter. During its 28th Session the General Assembly of the UN adopted a consensus under the terms of which "UNCURK" ("UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea") was dissolved, thus recognizing today that there is no legal basis for UN intervention in Korean affairs.

In the text of this consensus which was adopted without objection on 28 November 1973, the General Assembly of the UN expressed the hope that the north and the south of Korea "would continue their dialogue so as to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country".

Under the consensus, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that a Joint Communique was issued by the north and the south of Korea on 4 July 1972, which provided for the following three principles on reunification:

1) That reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

2) by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

3) and great national unity should be promoted.

The consensus also stated the general hope that the south and north of Korea would be urged to continue their dialogue and widen their many-sided exchanges and cooperation.

### Korea as One Nation

It is necessary to remember that Korea, which has been forcibly divided for almost 30 years, is historically speaking a homogeneous nation.

While the artificial division has been maintained by force and by the occupation of south Korea by US armed forces, the concept of Korea as one nation has been recognised and stressed on different occasions in international documents.

The division of Korea at the 38th parallel, south of which American troops were stationed in September 1945, and the present demarcation line which was fixed by the Armistice Agreement signed in Panmunjom on 27 July 1953, were not intended to be definitive "borders" constituting a frontier between two nations, but rather temporary military lines pending the signing of political agreements on the reunification of the country.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers from the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States held in Moscow in December 1945, resolved:

to reestablish Korea as an independent state on the basis of democratic principles. To this effect, the Conference recommended the setting up of a provisional democratic government in Korea at an early date.

At the end of the 1950-53 war, the Panmunjom Armistice Agreement, signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces in the name of the United Nations, contained the following recommendation in Article IV, Paragraph 60:

"In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

More recently, in the North-South Joint Statement signed on 4 July 1972, the two parties recognised that the objective of a peaceful and independent reunification of Korea was not only in conformity with these principles of law but also with the wishes of the Korean nation as a whole.

Point 7 of the Joint Statement reads as follows:

"Firmly believing that the points of agreement mentioned above conform to the unanimous desire of the whole nation which aspires after national reunification so ardently, the two sides solemnly promise to the whole nation to honestly fulfil these points of agreement."

Lastly, the above-mentioned United Nations consensus of November 1973, in which the General Assembly expressed its hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea based on the three principles adopted in the North-South Joint Statement, confirms implicitly the existence of one Korean nation and the need to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference.

### Obstacles to Reunification

The occupation of south Korea in 1945.

On 8 September 1945, when the US Army landed in Korea, the country had already been liberated from Japanese imperialist domination since 15 August; therefore, US troops did not arrive in Korea as liberators but acted instead as an occupation force.

Proclamation No. 1 made by General MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, US Army Forces, Pacific, clearly illustrates the US Government's intent:

"...by virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, the United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof....

"Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.... For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language...." (*1)

(*1) From the very beginning, the American Military Administration relied on the administrative services set up by the Japanese. On 11 September 1945, the American Commander reorganised the "General Government", which had served the Japanese occupying forces, and turned it into the "Military Administration" of the American occupying forces in south Korea, thus integrating into the American Administration the personnel who had collaborated with the Japanese. In addition, the American Administration maintained effective more than 500 laws and acts promulgated by the Japanese occupying authorities, in particular those relating to the repression of political activities and breaches of law and order.

The US Government rejected, in fact, the recommendations concurred to by the Conference of Foreign Ministers from the USSR, the USA and Great Britain, held in December 1945 on the future of Korea, and began manoeuvring at the diplomatic level in order to prevent any progress in the procedure laid down for the peaceful reunification of Korea and the early evacuation of foreign troops already agreed to. (*2)

(*2) Before the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Soviet Union and USA made its decision on Korea in Moscow in December 1945, the US Government had put forward a plan for maintaining a military administration in Korea on long term basis, followed by a 10-year period under international trusteeship. This proposal was rejected and the Soviet proposal in favour of a unified and independent Korea was adopted. But later on, the USA acted in such a way as to prevent any progress in the work of the mixed USA-USSR Commission convened to implement the decisions of the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference. After the Conference had failed, the Soviet Government proposed to leave the decision on the question of Korea to the Korean people themselves and to withdraw simultaneously both Soviet troops from the north and American troops from the south. This proposal was in fact implemented unilaterally by the Soviet Union when it withdrew its troops from Korea at the end of 1948.

Thus, as early as 1947, the US Government placed the Korean question on the Agenda of the 2nd Session of the UN General Assembly, contravening the provisions of the UN Charter, and of Article 107, in particular, which stated that the UN had no jurisdiction over problems for which a way to settlement had already been established at the end of the 2nd World War.

Mention should also be made of the setting up by the United States in May 1948 of a separate puppet government headed by their appointed Syngman Rhee, south of the 38th parallel, that is in the territory occupied by them.

Refusal to withdraw its troops from south Korea, although Soviet forces had left the territory of the DPR of Korea by the end of 1948, was only one example of the US's publicly announced intention to maintain Korea as a permanent military base for implementing its aggressive plans in Asia.

The war of aggression unleashed on 25 June 1950 brought to light United States' plans to take over from Japanese imperialism in Korea and to occupy the whole country.

### Systematic Violations of the Armistice Agreement

#### Violation of Article IV, Paragraph 60

In August 1953, the United States signed an agreement with the south Korean "government" of Syngman Rhee, which permitted the permanent occupation by American troops, for an unlimited duration, over the whole of south Korea. This agreement came into force barely 15 days after the signing of the Panmunjom Armistice Agreement in which the American Commander, acting in the name of the UN, had subscribed to Article IV, Paragraph 60 recommending the convening of a "political conference of a higher level of both sides...to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

Signed on 8 August 1953, this "American-South Korean Mutual Defence Treaty" can be clearly seen in practice as a rejection of the recommendations adopted on 27 July in Panmunjom on the "withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea". The Americans' intention to reject the recommendation in Article IV of the Armistice Agreement manifested itself even more clearly during the following months and led to deadlock in the preliminary meetings which were held in Panmunjom and also at the Geneva Conference which lasted from April to June 1954.

#### Violation of Article II of the Armistice Agreement

Immediately after the Armistice Agreement was signed, the first ceasefire violations were noted on the part of the American forces and south Korean troops. In 1954, 300 incidents were recorded, provoked by American forces. The number of these incidents and provocations was to rise significantly.

Between the signing of the Armistice Agreement in 1953 and the end of August 1974, 145,590 incidents and provocations against the DPR of Korea were officially reported to the Military Armistice Commission.

On numerous occasions, the American side did recognise these facts in writing and promised that steps would be taken to avoid any repetition of such incidents.

Dozens of documents containing letters of apology and promises of this kind constitute an extraordinarily cynical record of bad faith on the part of the United States which has not hesitated to use such methods under cover of the UN flag. (*3)

(*3) As an example, an extract is given below from the letter of apology, addressed to the Government of the DPRK by the Government of the USA, December 1968, following the serious incident in which the American ship "Pueblo" was involved earlier that year:

"...(the US Government)... shoulders full responsibility and solemnly apologises for the grave acts of espionage committed by the US ship against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after having intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and gives firm assurance that no US ship will intrude again in future into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Statistics based on documents from the Military Armistice Commission show a considerable increase in the number of incidents and provocations since the military coup in May 1961 led by Pak Jung Hi and an intensification immediately after the North-South Joint Statement was signed concerning the perspectives for peaceful reunification.

Mention should also be made of the open and systematic sabotage, as well as the serious physical attacks carried out against members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by American and south Korean soldiers in the years immediately following the Panmunjom Agreement.

It is also necessary to recall the serious and systematic violations of the provisions laid down in Article II, Para. 13, points a. b. c. d., and in particular points c and d which prohibited the introduction of arms and reinforcing military personnel into Korea.

The United States has openly introduced into south Korea nuclear weapons, the latest models of fighter-bomber planes, and all types of heavy equipment.

American officials (among them General Lemnitzer, then Commander of 8th US Army) have indeed expressed their satisfaction publicly that Paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement had been abrogated in practice.

The construction of military ports, air bases and strategic roads has been intensified each year since 1953 by the United States which has transformed south Korea into a vast military base for aggression.

Even after the Joint Statement was issued on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the US continued to reinforce the military strength of the south Korean army and to introduce into south Korea new American military personnel, in particular air squadrons transferred from Japan and Thailand.

American statements (from government spokesmen and particularly from Secretary of State, Mr. H. Kissinger) pointed out that neither the Joint Statement nor dialogue between the north and the south would put an end to American occupation or military aid to south Korea.

In recent years there have been a series of fresh incidents and serious provocations on land, in the air space and in the sea of the DPR of Korea.

Large scale military exercises are held periodically in south Korea or off her shores, with the aim of preparing for the invasion of the DPRK.

In addition, with the support of Japanese military circles the United States is trying to enlist Japan for a military and political adventure in south Korea.

All these factors, only briefly for reasons of space, prove clearly that the main obstacle to a reduction in tension between the north and the south and to an implementation of the measures proposed by the Government of the DPRK for reducing and eliminating the state of military confrontation in Korea (*4) is the presence of US armed forces on the territory of south Korea and their constant interference in Korean affairs.

(*4) On different occasions, the DPRK presented disarmament proposals to the south Korean authorities, with a view to eliminating the state of military confrontation between the north and the south. In March 1973, during the 2nd Session of the Co-ordinating Committee of the North and the South, the representatives of the DPRK put forward the following 5-point proposal:

1. To cease armament reinforcement and arms race;
2. To make all foreign troops withdraw, including the US Army;
3. To reduce the armed forces in the north and the south to 100,000 men or less, respectively, and to drastically cut their armaments;
4. To stop the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war materiel from abroad; and
5. To conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above-mentioned problems shall be solved and that the north and the south shall not use armed forces against each other.

### Fascist Terror in South Korea Imposed by Pak Jung Hi

Recent events indicate that the presence of American forces has allowed and encouraged the setting up of a fascist regime of terror by the Pak Jung Hi (*5) "Government". In order to maintain himself in power against the will of the people the latter has gradually suppressed all liberties, as well as public and individual rights.

(*5) The role of the US in the military coup of 16 May 1961 which brought Pak Jung Hi to power in Seoul was admitted by Washington itself and had been in preparation for a long time, in view of the growing opposition movements developing in south Korea and threatening to topple the Syngman Rhee regime.

At the end of 1959, in a report made by Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate, it was stated that it might prove necessary to set up a military regime if the party politics practised by Syngman Rhee failed.

Allen Dulles who was then Director of the American Central Intelligence Agency wrote that "the greatest success of the CIA while I was in office was the military coup in south Korea".

Three days after signing the North-South Joint Statement, the south Korean authorities prosecuted 29 people accused of having advocated the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Three of the accused were condemned to death and the remaining 26 to heavy prison sentences and to life imprisonment at hard labour. On 13, 15 and 28 July 1972 south Korean press agencies announced the execution of Kim Gyu Nam, Kim Jil Rak, Pak Dae In and Chong Tae Muk, who were sentenced to death for having demanded the return to democracy in south Korea and promoted the idea of peaceful reunification of the country.

In December 1971 the Pak Jung Hi regime declared a formal "state of emergency" and proclaimed in October 1972, the "extraordinary martial law", thus intensifying the political repressions already imposed.

In December 1972 Pak arranged a referendum on constitutional revision and permitted the concentration of all executive, legislative, judicial powers in him; the eradication of these vestiges of the rule of law which had prevented complete arbitrary rule now permitted the promulgation of "Extraordinary Measures" Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 early in 1974.

This new wave of repression led to the imposition of many death penalties, heavy prison sentences following summary trials by special courts-martial, mass arrests, torture of people holding widely different views: militants, workers and peasants, students, teachers, lawyers, Protestant ministers and even Catholic bishops.

This widespread lawlessness is enforced by methods, procedures, and regulations which have been denounced by all impartial observers, among them lawyers from many countries, including the United States (see the Butler Report on the Student Trials of July 1974).

An example of the shocking methods used by the south Korean authorities is the kidnapping in Tokyo, in 1973, of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, who was a presidential candidate in the south Korean elections. Proceedings were initiated against him for his opposition to the Seoul regime's policy, despite formal assurances given to him after he was forcibly removed from Tokyo by agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and taken to Seoul.

Note should also be taken of the torture systematically inflicted on political prisoners in south Korea.

In this respect, the report of Father Kanichi Nishimura, member of the Japanese Parliament, who visited one of the Soh brothers in the Kwangju prison, supports the evidence of torture.

This savage repression and the systematic violations of the very principles of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions set forth in the International Covenant on Human and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted in 1966, by the General Assembly of the United Nations are carried out with impunity under the protection and aegis of the US armed forces.

This serious situation is further proof that the prime obstacle to detente in Korea, and to democratization of south Korean society demanded by wide sectors of international and Korean opinion is the presence of American forces in south Korea.

### Manoeuvres to Maintain the Permanent Division of Korea

Recently the Pak Jung Hi "Government", in contravention of the course mapped out by both sides in the North-South Joint Statement, suggested the admission of the "two Koreas" to the UN.

An analysis of these proposals, which were approved and inspired by the US Government, shows that in the present context it would mean the legal recognition of the division of Korea and therefore its indefinite continuation. It is in this light that the Government of the DPR of Korea viewed the American-south Korean proposals and firmly rejected them in accordance with the government's adherence to the principles of unity for the Korean nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The policies followed by the south Korean authorities during the last few years and the measures taken by Pak Jung Hi, especially after the signing of the North-South Joint Statement, have led to a serious worsening of the situation in many respects.

This means that the south Korean authorities have abandoned and are openly violating the terms of the North-South Joint Statement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This obvious repudiation by south Korea of the Joint Statement in 1972 is a direct challenge to the will expressed by the Korean people and world public opinion in favour of reunification and the settlement of Korean affairs by the Koreans themselves.

The criminal nature of domestic policies in south Korea has been recognised by many, who denounce the political assassinations, summary trials, death sentences and cases of torture which have increased in recent months. These policies can only be viewed as acting against the interests of the Korean people and against peace in Far East Asia.

### Reasonable Proposals for a Solution to the Korean Problem

An objective analysis of the Korean question going back to the end of the Second World War reveals that the principle of an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea has been the cornerstone of the policy pursued by the Government of the DPRK.

Before north Korea became a Republic, the Workers' Party of Korea and its leader, President Kim Il Sung put forward various initiatives along these lines, initiatives which were taken up later, in September 1948, by the Government of the DPRK.

Since the foundation of the Republic, many comprehensive and concrete proposals have been presented to achieve the reunification of Korea.

The Government of the DPRK has consistently argued that the reunification of the north and the south of Korea must be achieved through the efforts of the Korean people themselves, by independent and peaceful means and without any outside interference, in accordance with democratic principles and after all foreign troops have been made to leave south Korean territory. (*6)

(*6) From 1946 to this date, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK put forward proposals and took political and diplomatic initiatives on more than 130 occasions to bring about a reduction in the tension existing between the north and the south, in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The negative attitude adopted by Washington and Seoul cannot hide the existence of serious and reasonable proposals which could be the immediate starting point for effective talks on the question of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Mention has already been made of the important proposals put forward by the DPR of Korea for the stoppage of arms drive and for a significant reduction in the armed forces of the north and the south.

Other proposals presented on several occasions by the Government of the DPR of Korea would allow the exchange of mail and re-establish free movement of persons between the north and the south.

From the human point of view, these proposals are extremely important and express the wish of the Korean nation as a whole.

In addition, the Government of the DPRK suggested the establishment of trade and cultural relations between the north and the south, but until now these proposals have either been rejected or unanswered by the south Korean "Government". However, this does not make them less valuable in any way and, if adopted, they could eliminate a number of anomalies which have lasted long enough, and also bring about an appreciable detente in the general climate of Korea.

Lastly, it is worth recalling the 5-point guiding programme proposed by President of the DPR of Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung on 23 June 1973, because it provides a serious framework for positive negotiations to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. These proposals read as follows:

1. To improve the present relations between the north and

(Continued on Page 6)

# Korean People Resolutely Denounce Ford's War Junket As a Grave Threat to Peace in Korea and Asia

## DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on November 23 resolutely denouncing the south Korean tour of US President Ford.

The statement reads:

US President Ford visited south Korea on November 22 and hurriedly flew away on the morning of the 23rd.

The south Korean tour made by Ford in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the south Korean people and world public including the broad public circles of the United States was a war and aggressive junket which fully disclosed the powder-reeking bellicose nature of Ford who took office as new President of the United States and the unchanged aggressive ambition of US imperialism against Asia.

This was patently proved by the whole course of Ford's south Korean tour and the so-called "south Korea-US joint communique" made public after it.

No sooner had he set foot in south Korea than Ford inspected the front.

Traffic was blocked and people were strictly prohibited to go around in Seoul which a heavy atmosphere of terror-ridden fascist suppression was pervading owing to the so-called "special alert A". At confabs held between Ford and Pak Jung Hi under such circumstances questions of war preparations and military "aid" were discussed from beginning to end.

In the "joint communique" Ford declared that he "has no plan" to withdraw the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, and he openly clamoured about putting spurs to the war preparations of the Pak Jung Hi clique, saying that the US troops, together with the south Korean puppet army, will "maintain a high degree of strength and readiness", that "prompt and effective assistance" will be given in case a war breaks out and that a "modernization program for the Republic of Korea armed forces" be pushed ahead and "support" be rendered to the building of defence industries.

Today when the present south Korean rulers have brought the north-south dialogue to the verge of rupture, are deliberately straining the north-south relations and leading them to the brink of war, Ford further encouraged the present south Korean rulers to the provocation of war and promised to back them up. This is nothing but an act adding fuel to the rising flames and fanning them. It is an unbearable insult to the entire south Korean people that Ford visited south Korea at a time when the struggle of student youth and people of various strata against the Pak Jung Hi clique was gaining momentum as never before in south Korea, gave a shot in the arm of the Pak Jung Hi bandits and encouraged them to the bestial fascist repression of the people in an attempt to prolong their remaining days.

Furthermore, Ford flew into south Korea at a time when voices demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea are rising high throughout the world and made no scruple to announce that he had no plan to withdraw the US troops from south Korea. This is a vicious challenge to the peace-loving people the world over.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people resolutely denounce Ford's war junket as a grave threat to peace in Korea and Asia and expose and condemn his criminal act before the whole world.

The results of Ford's south Korean tour show that the US imperialists have now completely cast aside even the mask of "peace" and become extremely warlike and aggressive.

This clearly proves that the aggressive nature of imperialism will not change till its doom.

Today US imperialism is desperately trying to bolster up its colonial ruling system totally crumbling in Asia and working to keep a hold on south Korea as its most important stronghold, as its permanent colony and military base.

Ford, therefore, visited Japan and south Korea first after he took the presidential office and hatched a plot to strengthen the US-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system.

In order to justify its aggressive intrigue US imperialism, in premeditated collusion with the south Korean puppet clique, clamoured more vociferously about the fantastic "threat of southward aggression". With Ford's south Korean junket a few days off, it invented another fraud called "tunnel incident" and raised again a big "anti-communist" row with frenzy.

With no machination, however, can the US imperialists and their lackeys cover up their criminal nature or save themselves from the ruin.

Ford's south Korean tour will result only in further rousing the south Korean people's anti-US sentiments and the indignation of the world peace-loving people and disclosing more fully that the Pak Jung Hi group is the dirty lackey of US imperialism.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will maintain a sharpened vigilance against the policies of aggression and war pursued by US imperialism and its lackeys which have become more pronounced with Ford's south Korean tour, and will get fully prepared for promptly and thoroughly smashing any war provocation manoeuvres on their part and continue to make every effort to preserve and consolidate peace in our country and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

US imperialism and the south Korean bellicose elements must look straight at the reality and stop running riot.

If US imperialism and the south Korean rulers persist in the reckless play with fire despite our serious warning, they will be burned to death in the flames kindled by themselves and meet a stern judgement of history and the people.

# S. Korean People's Struggle Surges Forward, Professors Join in the Struggle, Demonstration Held in the Compound of US Embassy

The struggle of south Korean student youth and people for the abolition of the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits and the democratization of society is surging high.

According to a report from south Korea, the students of the Aju Engineering College in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, raised again the flames of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy on November 12. In their wake the students of Sukmyong Women's University, Hanguk Theological College, Theological College, Catholic Theological College, Seoul University's Medical College, Rihwa Women's University, Koryo University's Medical College, Hongik University, Methodist Theological College, Tongdok Women's University in Seoul carried out powerful demonstration in demand of the "abolition of the revitalized constitution" and the "realization of democracy". The students of Mokwon College in Taejon followed suit.

Driving back the puppet policemen who desperately cracked down on them, more than 4,000 students of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul gathered for a meeting to denounce the treacherous crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and adopted a resolution reflecting their adamant resolve to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Then they staged a demonstration.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy is swiftly spreading among the students of high schools in south Korea.

Over 1,000 students of the First High School in Kwangju again kindled the flames of struggle against fascism and for democracy. Students of high schools in this city also joined in their struggle. The flames of struggle are now rapidly extending over the length and breadth of south Korea.

On November 23 the students of Kyonggi High School in Seoul also turned out in the struggle.

They held an indignation meeting in Chongro, the central part of Seoul, and lashed at the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of murderers, and adopted a resolution reflecting their firm resolve to fight against it to the bitter end and an appeal to the entire students of middle and high schools.

Then they put up a sit-down strike, chanting the slogan "Abolish the revitalized constitution!"

Professors and presidents of universities also joined in the just struggle of the students.

More than 70 professors of Yonse University gathered together on the 22nd and 23rd and condemned the "revitalized" dictatorship.

Earlier, on the 21st the president of this school made a statement in which he supported the struggle of student youth against fascism and for democracy and demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique to "clean up the irregularities and corruption censured by the students and work out a plan for democracy as desired by the whole people".

The struggle of the religionists is also gaining momentum as days go by.

On the 20th all-night meetings of Roman Catholics were held simultaneously in 15 major cities, including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon and Suwon.

In Seoul, over 1,500 Roman Catholics got together at a church and carried on a torchlight demonstration and an all-night gathering in demand of the "enforcement of a democratic constitutional government".

On the 21st scores of people—families of patriotic youth and figures of various circles now in detention and religionists—stormed to the US embassy in Seoul and staged a demonstration, shouting "Ford, stop supporting the revitalized system!" and "Release the arrested!" (KCNA)

Students of Koryo University in Seoul battle against fascism and for democracy

(Continued from Page 5)

south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south;

2. To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields;
3. In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification;
4. What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country;
5. We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity.

The north and south should not enter the UN separately and if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the Confederation is set up.

### Conclusion

The principle of Korean unity and the need to speed up the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, after 30 years of division, are undeniable and are generally admitted as such.

They are in accordance with the principles of international law and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

The main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the occupation of south Korea by American troops and constant foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country.

The way in which the talks proceeded during the dialogue held between the north and the south of Korea brought out the impossibility for the Korean people to achieve the reunification of their country through their own efforts as long as foreign troops continue to occupy south Korea under the banner of the UN and to intervene in Korean affairs.

The occupation of south Korean territory by American forces is a gross violation of the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Korea under international law and also a violation of the recommendations in the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 concerning the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. (*7)

(*7) There have been no foreign troops in the DPRK since 1958. In February 1958, the Government of the DPRK asked all the countries which had sent troops to Korea to withdraw their troops as soon as possible. The units of Chinese Volunteers, which had participated in the war on the side of the People's Army of the DPRK, immediately began to leave and had completely withdrawn from north Korean territory by the end of 1958.

Furthermore, it constitutes a breach in the terms of the North-South Joint Statement signed on 4 July 1972 with a view to achieving the reunification of Korea independently, and without any outside interference.

In addition, the stationing of American troops in south Korea under the flag of the UN represents a grave violation of the provisions laid down in the UN Charter itself and its continuation constitutes an open challenge to the member states of the United Nations, which respect the principle of the sovereignty of other countries and intend that it should be respected in conformity with the Charter of the UN and the principles of international law.

By dissolving the "UNCURK" under the terms of the consensus adopted without objection on November 28, 1973, the General Assembly of the United Nations confirmed that there was no legal basis for keeping American troops in south Korea under the flag of the UN or under some special arrangement contravening the spirit and the letter of previous agreements and recommendations.

The pretext invoked by the USA for maintaining the occupation is the need to protect south Korea from the "threat of aggression". This cannot be justified today since the Government of the DPRK has stated frequently that it had no intention whatsoever of "invading the south". Evidence of this is found in the fact that the DPRK Government has consistently upheld the terms of the Joint Statement, as is shown clearly by the DPRK's proposals, put forward on numerous occasions, to reduce the tension arising from the military confrontation between the north and the south, and containing practical steps to cut the armed forces and armaments considerably, in the north and in the south of Korea.

Considering the need to restore at the earliest possible time the national fundamental rights of the Korean people as a whole; considering the significance of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea for the elimination of tension which has been a threat to peace for the last thirty years, not only in Korea but in the Far East and throughout the world, the proposal for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from south Korea is both legitimate and timely.

It is hoped that the initiative taken in this respect by 34 countries (Algeria, the Socialist countries and other countries from different continents) will meet with strong support at the 29th Session of the General Assembly of the UN and among all sections of world public opinion.

The withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea will open the way to solving Korea's reunification problem, by independent and peaceful means, and by the Korean people themselves. This withdrawal will also have great importance for peace in the Far East and the world.

### The Delegation of Inquiry of the IADL

**Leora Mosston (United States of America)—**
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**Robert Dachet (Belgium)—**
Executive Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers

# Grave Violations of Human Rights in South Korea

The authors of this document recently completed a tour of inquiry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on behalf of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers whose membership includes lawyers from all over the world.

During our mission we focused upon the "Korean question" long fruitlessly debated in the United Nations. We were also particularly concerned with the present situation of civil liberties in south Korea.

The latter topic has become increasingly notorious throughout the world, inviting criticism and censure from diverse sectors of the world. As members of the international legal community, we thought it necessary and opportune to call attention to the deplorable suppression of freedom in south Korea. Needless to say, human dignity demands the guarantee of freedom and liberty, irrespective of nationality and that no government can be tolerated, which deprives its people of human dignity under the pretext of sovereignty and domestic security.

To put an end to the suppression of civil liberties in south Korea it is important and necessary that voices from the outside world should be raised in support of the people's struggle against repression within south Korean society itself which is subjected to a reign of terror outside the rule of law.

## The Application of "Extraordinary Measures"

The south Korean "Government" officially announced that on the charge of violation of "Extraordinary Measure" No. 4 they are investigating as many as 1,024 cases, have arrested 706 people and prosecuted 253 in trials by courts-martial. The number of victims announced is very high, but it is generally understood that the real number of those affected far exceeds that of the public announcement. Nobody knows, outside the "Government", what is the current state of criminal prosecution in south Korea.

At least 194 people have already been found guilty of violations of "Measure" No. 4 and others are awaiting trial. Between July 8 and August 12, 19 out of 118 convicted were sentenced to death; 18 to life imprisonment, and the rest to prison terms of 20 years, 15 years and the like.

Most notable among the convicted is Kim Ji Ha, the prominent young poet of the people. He has been sentenced to death by the first instance court-martial, but partly because of the surge of protests from abroad, capital punishment was replaced by life imprisonment at hard labour. The charge against him was that he had provided $5,400 to anti-government student leaders. However, he seems to have been given such a severe sentence because of his dissident poems, and not because of the alleged relatively minor offence.

A distinguished Roman Catholic Bishop, Daniel Chi Hak Sun was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

He was indicted with giving $ 2,500 to Kim Ji Ha to aid in the overthrow of the Pak regime.

He has been one of the regime's prime targets. Whereas the south Korean "Government" has firmly opposed church involvement in political matters, south Korean Christians, along with students, are playing an important role in demanding the establishment of democratic processes of "government" and in the struggle against dictatorship. The punishment of the bishop, a leader of Catholic dissidents, was imposed to try and suppress Christians resistance to the regime.

Among the victims is Yun Bo Son, former "President" for about 2 years after Syngman Rhee was overthrown in 1960. The indictment against Yun was that he had contributed $ 1,000 to anti-government student demonstrators.

He admitted the charge, saying, reportedly, "The money was intended to revive democracy in south Korea. No one should be condemned for such a legitimate action as mine."

Seemingly, because of his previous position, this 76-year-old politician was given a three-year suspended sentence.

Lawyers throughout the world are deeply shocked and concerned by the arrest of Kang Sin Ok, a leading advocate of civil liberties who defended Kim Ji Ha and other accused sentenced to death by the first instance court-martial.

He was prosecuted on the ground that his defence speech made before the court-martial constituted contempt of court.

The lawyer who holds a graduate degree from George Washington University and also studied at Yale University, developed eloquently his defense argument that the south Korean regime's prosecution of young patriots as "reds" under the threat of capital punishment constituted "murder by the judiciary", and that the trial by the military courts did not provide the defendants with a scintilla of the due process of law.

At the time of writing, we learn that Mr. Kang has been given a 15-year sentence. It seems obvious that in starting proceedings against him, the south Korean authorities were in fact aiming more widely at the right of defense itself, a time-honoured and inviolate right. Such an action was taken in contravention of due process of law and every international legal principle.

Among those already convicted are two Japanese citizens: Hayakawa, a visiting college lecturer, and Tachikawa, a free-lance journalist, were arrested two days after the proclamation of "Extraordinary Measure" No. 4 and were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment with hard labour. The indictment against them was that they acted as agents of the DPRK and the Japanese Communists in aiding the activities of student leaders.

It is widely believed, however, that the Pak regime intended to take this opportunity to right the balance with the Japanese Government which the Pak regime had lost by their serious infringement of Japan's sovereignty, with the Kim Dae Jung abduction in 1973.

The implication by the Pak "Government" of these two Japanese citizens indicates that presidential Decree No. 4 enables the south Korean authorities to indulge in frame-ups even in the field of international politics.

## Some Characteristics of the "Extraordinary Measures"

Pak Jung Hi proclaimed "Extraordinary Measure" No. 4 on April 3, 1974, following "Extraordinary Measures" No. 1 and No. 2 issued on January 8, 1974.

Decree No. 1, carrying a maximum penalty of 15 years, banned every form of objection to the "Constitution" (the revised "Constitution" adopted under martial law in October 1972, which abolishes the separation of powers, conferring upon the "President" almost all political powers).

This new "Constitution" enables the "government" to curtail basic civil liberties at the discretion without control by any other state organs.

"Extraordinary Measure" No. 1 which had been proclaimed by "President" Pak on the basis of this utterly undemocratic Constitution prohibited not only overt actions against the "Government", but even critical suggestions on amendments to the "Constitution".

In other words, "Measure" No. 1 was proclaimed in order to perpetuate the absolute powers of the "President" at the expense of the complete denial of the people's rights to free speech and expression.

"Extraordinary Measure" No. 2 set up special courts-martial to handle trials of all those violating any "Extraordinary Measure" conferring upon prosecutors the power to issue arrest and detention orders and search and seizure warrants at their will, without being subject to any judicial intervention. This decree also provides that the south Korean CIA has the power to collect information and to conduct investigations in all areas covered by presidential decrees.

"Extraordinary Measure" No. 4 is most unusual and even harsher than "Measure" No 1.

It singles out a students' association, the National Democratic Youth and Students Federation, and allows the death penalty to be imposed on anyone who "praises, encourages or sympathises" with its activities, or who "meets or gets into contact" with any members of the Federation or makes any contribution by providing premises for meetings etc. and giving commodities, money and other facilities to any member of the group.

It is prohibited to publish, carry, distribute or exhibit either in the form of books or recordings any information on the activities of the Federation.

Students who stay away from lectures without reasonable cause or stage demonstrations or conduct sit-ins may be expelled from their university or college by the "Minister of Education".

Those who violate any provisions of this Measure may be arrested, detained and punished as described above with no guarantee of warrants issued by the judiciary.

In short, these "Extraordinary Measures" deny freedom of expression, freedom of association, the right to fair trial, freedom from cruel and unusual punishment.

Thus, these Measures do not in any respect conform with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

We entirely support Amnesty International's suggestion that the United Nations send a fact-finding mission to investigate officially such evident violations of the established principles of the world.

The "ROK" tries to justify these harsh decrees on the ground that, despite a new trend toward detente in international politics, "the threat of southward invasion" has been increasing recently.

Thus, the only rationale is the "threat from the north".

However, there is no indication of the DPRK's "threat of invasion from the north".

Even Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Kimura, stated very recently that there is no such danger as "the threat of southward invasion", and the same observation has been made throughout the world, but not, of course, in the "ROK" ruling circles.

We are convinced that the "red menace from the north" is nothing but a subterfuge used by the repressive government in south Korea.

## Recent Developments in South Korea and Some Observations

Faced with a wave of protests both from outside and inside south Korea, the Pak regime lifted "Emergency Measures" Nos. 1 and 4 on 23 August 1974.

In addition, initiated with the purported investigation on the much published attempted assassination of Pak Jung Hi, the latter thought that this decision might win over a section of south Korean opinion in support of the campaign he had launched against Japan and the DPRK.

But despite this decision, the harsh sentences already handed down still remain valid and court-martial trials already pending under these decrees will continue to take place. Thus many victims will remain in prison and many others will be facing long prison sentences.

Furthermore, "President" Pak deliberately kept "Extraordinary Measure" No. 2 delineating court-martial procedure. This means that "President" Pak expects to issue other presidential decrees which will be handled by courts-martial.

We cannot find a single reason why all "Extraordinary Measures" should not be abolished forthwith and why all political victims should not be released unconditionally and immediately.

We consider that legally speaking the present deplorable situation in south Korea originates from the revised "Constitution" of 1972, which confers upon "President" Pak absolute discretion to suppress civil liberties.

Therefore, the lifting of the present "Extraordinary Measures" is not enough to ensure the recovery and the protection of civil liberties.

No real solution will be found within the framework of the 1972 "Constitution".

We also consider it necessary, for the elimination of repressive rule in south Korea, to abolish the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The south Korean CIA has been playing a major role in the repression of the Korean people, including those who live abroad.

Right after the military coup, in June 1961, the Pak regime established this intelligence agency. Since then, Pak has made the CIA a special body with unlimited rights and powers and placed it under his direct control.

The "Law on the Central Intelligence Agency and the Law on the National Security Council" set up by the Pak regime stipulate that the CIA obeys only the "President", absolutely free from any restraint even by other governmental officials. The budget for the agency and the basis of its calculations are kept secret and the CIA may refuse to present information to the "National Assembly" inspection.

The duties of the director of the CIA have been stretched to include the supervision and control of intelligence and investigation activities of the army, police, prosecution, and administrative agencies.

The network of CIA special agents spreads over many countries. The activities of these special agents abroad first became known to the world when in 1967 they began abducting Korean citizens from abroad and forcibly returning them to Seoul to stand trial.

CIA agents engaged in illegally abducting hundreds of Koreans living in West Germany, France, Austria and the USA, who were forcibly brought to Seoul.

It is also undeniable that the CIA conducted the abduction of Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight in Tokyo in the summer of 1973. These incidents not only represent serious invasions of the personal liberty of the people concerned, but also are clear violations of the territorial sovereignty of the countries involved.

The CIA symbolizes the nature of the Pak regime under which the existing law has been manipulated for political purposes for the suppression of dissidents. Thus, to take one example, Kim Dae Jung, abducted from Tokyo, is still confined to his house under the alleged suspicion of violations of the election law in April 1971.

In order to maintain his political power and to continue to enjoy the economic benefits provided by the USA and Japan, Pak has assumed the posture that the "Government" must give absolute priority to matters of national security, that the people must shoulder their share of the burden of ensuring national security, and that they should condone the suspension of their civil liberties.

This position is contrived from the myth of the "threat of southward invasion", the "red menace from the north" and the like.

Now that this myth has lost all credibility, Pak Jung Hi finds that the justifications he had fabricated, in order to impose his system of repression, no longer hold good.

It is therefore necessary to view the situation from this angle and to support the demand for an immediate end of the present system of repression.

It is clear that at the enormous cost of the people's rights and freedoms, the Pak regime tries to perpetuate the division of the country, leaving unsolved the Korean question and threatening the peace of the world.

We believe that the recovery of democracy in south Korea is necessary first for the south Korean people themselves, secondly for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation by the Korean people themselves, and thirdly for maintaining peace in Asia and throughout the world.

### The Delegation of Inquiry of the IADL

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